"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; winds northerly, becoming variable.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 15,106. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1898.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.11; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 37½c; cash cotton, 6½c.

FOREIGN.—The Rome Messagero says Italy has imported 715,587 tons of grain in eleven months. An agreement has been reached by the transatlantic steamship companies in London which is yet to be ratified. The first meeting of the creditors of the Marquis of Huntly was held in London. His debts were shown to be $693,400 and his assets $3,450. Chow Chow Fu, in China, has been taken by rebels, and many persons have been massacred. Ernest Terah Hooley, the insolvent English promoter, ascribes his business failure to the blackmailing methods of the English financial journals.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Seven cases of yellow fever are reported at McHenry, M.ss.

Page 2.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association met at 180 Central Park South yesterday and received new contributions to their fund.

Over $1,000 was realized from the entertainment given for the First New York Ambulance Equipment Society at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Gov. Black has received letters from many business men in the city complaining that not enough provision is being made for home defense, and it is stated that for this reason he has decided to keep the Seventh, Twenty-third, and some of the provisional regiments in this city. Gen. Roe last night inspected the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiments.

Page 3.

Word was received in this city yesterday that the request of Clara Barton to establish Red Cross headquarters at the various military camps had been granted by the Secretary of War.

The charges of delinquency on the part of the State military authorities, made by Chaplain M. C. Peters of the Ninth Regiment last Sunday, had resulted yesterday in talk of a court-martial.

There were rumors about the Army Building yesterday of dissatisfaction over the work of the present harbor patrol fleet, but no confirmation was to be had. Capt. Miller of the Naval Militia, who is in Washington, is said to be there to protest against the ignoring of naval militiamen.

Men of the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment, at Camp Black, were severely lectured for breaking the guard lines to see their friends in the other two battalions depart. The Second and Third Battalions went to their posts in Rhode Island. The Twenty-second Regiment is to break camp to-day.

Page 4.

The New Yorks were again defeated by the Chicago players at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the Clevelands won another game from the Brooklyns.

Yachtsmen are much interested in an expected challenge for the America's Cup from Sir Thomas Lipton. Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club says such a challenge would be welcomed.

Sanders won the Falcon Stakes, Counsellor Wernberg the Manhanset Stakes, and Peep o' Day, the trial handicap for Suburban horses at the Gravesend track yesterday. The other races went to Cormorant, Imperator, and Cleophus.

Page 7.

Francis J. Reilly, a Deputy Chief in the Fire Department, died yesterday morning from heart disease.

The sixty-sixth annual commencement exercises of New York University were held last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House.

A suit for $500,000 damages for libel has been brought by W. R. Hearst of The New York Journal against The New York World.

Miss Henrietta Wanamaker and Edward Dudleigh Spencer were married yesterday in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration.

The Republican politicians were discussing the Police Board problem yesterday. They are certain that an extra legislative session will be called, but not so early as at first thought.

The Judges of the Court of Appeals are quoted in their opinions in that a mandamus should not issue against the Governor in the case of Broderick, an elevator man in the Capitol, who was removed.

Page 9.

Mayor Van Wyck became angry yesterday when he learned that the former City of Brooklyn had sold lands for mortgages, and that in some instances the interest had not been paid for ten years.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday met and talked over the detailed proposition of the Manhattan Railway Company for the West Street franchise. Controller Coler submitted a statement of the earnings and taxation of the Manhattan, Metropolitan, and Third Avenue Companies.

Page 12.

James McKerron, an old man supposed to be worth from $10,000 to $50,000, was found dead in filthy rooms.

The Trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday obtained permission to sell the property now occupied, and a large new hospital will be built at One Hundred and First Street and Central Park East.

The Astor Battery went into camp at Bradford Farm, near Pelham, yesterday, after having tramped nineteen miles in heavy marching order from the Broadway barracks. Last night the men were exhausted, and all but two had their feet so badly blistered that they could not stand. They will probably go to San Francisco on Monday.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
United Service.—Page 4.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Railroads.—Page 5.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure is low over the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau and a depression is central in Eastern Kansas. The pressure is high over the lake regions and on the South Atlantic Coast. The barometer has risen in the lake regions and in the St. Lawrence Valley, and fallen on the Northern Rocky Mountain Plateau. The temperature is higher near the North Atlantic Coast, and lower in the upper lake region. Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and the Lower Missouri Valley. The weather will be fair in the Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature will continue high in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—	TIMES.
1897	1898.	1898.
8 A. M.	53	66	71
6 A. M.	53	68	72
9 A. M.	53	77	78
12 M.	55	81	83
4 P. M.	56	84	85
6 P. M.	55	83	84
9 P. M.	54	77	79
12 P. M.	55	72	75

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....78⅞
Weather Bureau.....75¾
Corresponding date 1897.....54¼
Corresponding date for last 20 years....68

The maximum temperature yesterday was 84 degrees at 3 P. M. The minimum was 65 degrees at 6.15 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .79, and at 8 P. M., .44.

PRINCETON-YALE BASEBALL GAME.
Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train to Princeton Saturday, June 11th. Leave foot West 23d St. at 12:50 P. M. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. at 1 P. M. Fare $3 round trip.—Adv.

ARMY OFF FOR CUBA

Gen. Shafter's Command Well on Its Way to Assist in the Taking of Santiago.

NEWS PUBLISHED TOO SOON

Departure of the Transports Was Intended to be Kept Secret.

Reports of the Combined Operations of the Army and Navy Not Expected for Several Days.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—There has been no denial here to-day that Gen. Shafter and the Fifth Corps of the United States Army, with some additional forces added at the last moment, have departed from Tampa and are now pretty nearly twenty-four hours on their way toward their destination. It was not because of any well-defined intention of the Government that the news was published in the papers this morning. The greatest caution had been exercised at Tampa to prevent the information from reaching the newspapers, because it was deemed important to conceal the exact moment of departure and the certain destination of the troops, together with any statement of the exact commands included in the expedition.

Yesterday afternoon Gen. Greeley made some statements that led a few newspaper men to believe that he had instructed the censor at Tampa to "let up" at midnight and permit the press dispatches announcing the departure of the fleet to come through. That liberty implied the assumption that the fleet had gone, but it turns out to-day that what Gen. Greeley desired to do was to release the press announcements twenty-four hours after the fleet had departed, as he assumed that the information sent out after so long a delay could not inflict any damage upon the Government.

Some Troops May Remain at Tampa.

There are evidences here that the fleet had made more than one effort to get away, and that troops that imagined that they were to go are still at Tampa, and without some of their recent associates. A local correspondent, writing from the camp of the District of Columbia regiment at Tampa only yesterday, said: "The regiment had a similar experience Tuesday to the one they had when they marched up the hill and then marched down again." Another Washington correspondent, telegraphing from Tampa, was permitted to say of the condition of the camp last night: "The streets of Tampa were deserted last night compared with what they have been."

Twenty-four hours' leeway will permit the sending of the news of the departure of the fleet to-morrow morning. Twenty-four hours later, if a member of the Cabinet is speaking by the card, the transports will be at Santiago. It is admitted as possible that accident or unfavorable weather may postpone the arrival at Santiago a day longer, but it is expected that the transports will be at their destination or destinations—for it is expected that the party will be divided for landing—before Saturday night.

Gen. Shafter's Siege Train.

Military men are very much interested to hear what is to be done with the heavy siege train taken along by Gen. Shafter. The guns must be landed before used, and it is recalled that in putting them on board at Tampa they broke down the wharf. To get them off the ship on which they are loaded will be a task to try the most ingenious engineers, and those who believe a landing must be made where there is the possibility of reaching a wharf argue that the reconnoissance at Caimanera, where a railroad comes down to the edge of the Bay of Guantanamo, indicated the spot where the heavy guns are to be landed. That is something like forty miles east of Santiago, and there is no road between the two points, which are also separated by prominent hills or mountains.

The arrival at Santiago of the battalion of United States marines in advance of the land forces may produce startling news by Sunday, but the impression at the War Department is that nothing more than details of the arrival of the forces can be looked for earlier than Monday. Much will depend upon the sort of reception which the troops meet. Some apprehensive army men are inclined to believe that Gen. Blanco, who must have heard of the preparations for the expedition, probably has sent reinforcements to Gen. Linares, with instructions to the men to reach Santiago at the earliest possible moment and to urge the garrison to offer the stoutest possible resistance.

As the troops in the eastern end of the island are posted so as to protect many towns which would be occupied by insurgents if the Spanish garrisons were withdrawn, and the Spanish officers cannot be sure that Santiago is to be attacked, this effort and the display of enterprise involved in it are cast aside by the men who have been informed of the plans of campaign as not worth worrying about. Adjt. Gen. Corbin, who is acquainted with all the plans for the army of Gen. Shafter, declines positively to talk about any operations in progress. He will not indulge in speculation about anything. "Wait and see," he says, "but don't expect me to tell."

SANTIAGO REPORTED TAKEN.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 9.—A man who arrived here to-day in a schooner from Turk's Island, one of the Bahamas, and about 110 miles north of Haiti, said it was reported there on Tuesday that Santiago de Cuba had been taken by the Americans.

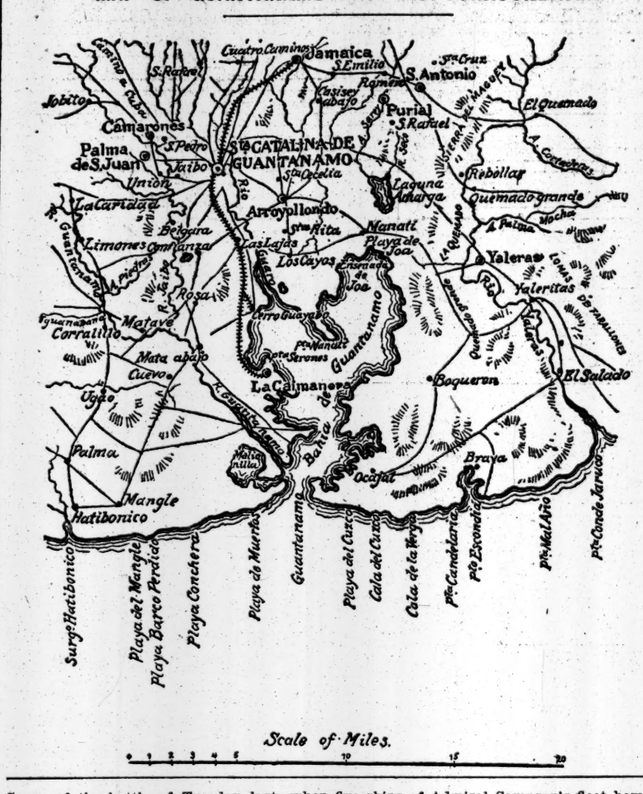
OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—The Marblehead on Tuesday engaged and drove a small Spanish gunboat into Guantanamo Harbor and shelled and reduced the antiquated fortifications. The insurgents cooperated on the land side. The place is being held until the United States troops arrive. It is contemplated to establish a general base there.

Communication between the insurgents and the fleet is constant. The Cubans are active, and arms, ammunition, and supplies for them were landed by the Suwanee Tuesday in great quantities. The insurgents and the Spaniards fight daily. The Marblehead, on Monday, when the insurgents had pressed forward west of Santiago, shelled the Spaniards, who fled to the mountains, checkering the path followed in their retreat with dead and wounded.

Rear Admiral Sampson has officially declared that the purpose of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba was to clear the way for the troops. The object has been attained. The Admiral has personally commended Ensign Palmer for approaching within 150 yards of the Spanish batteries at night and learning that the Spaniards were remounting guns.

MAP OF GUANTANAMO BAY AND SURROUNDINGS.



Scene of the battle of Tuesday last, when five ships of Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded the fortifications of La Caimanera.

HOBSON'S EXCHANGE DELAYED.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—Admiral Sampson is anxious to bring about the exchange of Lieut. Hobson and his companions of the Merrimac. The Admiral sent the Vixen, with a flag of truce, to the entrance of Santiago Harbor Tuesday, offering to exchange for the Lieutenant and his party some prisoners taken from a prize of the Marblehead off Cienfuegos. Admiral Cervera considered the matter all night, and sent word yesterday that he was powerless to act. He referred the matter to the Military Governor, and the latter in turn referred it to Capt. Gen. Blanco. A long delay is probable.

SCHLEY'S TRIBUTE TO HOBSON.

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KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—Commodore Schley paid the following tribute to the valor of Lieut. Hobson and the crew of the collier Merrimac in an interview with The Associated Press correspondent:

"History does not record an act of finer heroism. I watched the Merrimac as she made her way to the entrance of the harbor, and my heart sank as I saw the perfect hell of fire that fell upon those devoted men. I did not think it possible one of them could have gone through it alive. They went into the jaws of death. It was Balaklava over again, without the means of defense which the Light Brigade had. Hobson led a forlorn hope without the power to cut his way out. But fortune once more favored the brave, and I hope he will have the recognition and promotion he deserves. His name will live as long as the heroes of the world are remembered."

SANTIAGO NEAR STARVATION.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—Santiago de Cuba is on the verge of starvation. All the food has been seized for the army and navy, and the troops and sailors are on half rations.

No News in Madrid.

MADRID, June 9.—The Government has received no official dispatch as to the new bombardment of Santiago.

REPORTS ABOUT THE CABLES.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 8, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 9.—Communication between the Island of Cuba and the outer world was severed yesterday. The Kingston-Santiago cable was cut on Monday, and the Marblehead, Yankee, and St. Louis cut the Haitien cable, running into Guantanamo Bay, Tuesday. The ends were buoyed, and Rear Admiral Sampson can establish direct communication with Washington.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—The West India Cable Company is still using the cable from here to Santiago de Cuba.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, June 9.—No news has been received to-day from Santiago de Cuba, and it is said that cable communication with that place is interrupted.

SAMPSON'S PLAN AT SANTIAGO.

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ON BOARD THE DAUNTLESS, OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, June 5, 9:45 A. M.—Kingston, Jamaica, June 6, 9:54 A. M.—Admiral Sampson is determined that the work for which Lieut. Hobson staked his life shall not be undone; and, upon the first suspicion that the Spaniards are endeavoring to raise or blow up the wreck of the Merimac, which now bars the entrance to the prison of the Spanish fleet, the batteries and forts will be bombarded and reduced to ruins.

Neither will he permit any more guns to be mounted in the batteries which command the entrance. In the event of bombardment Morro Castle alone will probably escape. Built of stone, it could no more withstand the projectiles from the heavy guns of the fleet than pine boards could resist the impact of a Krag-Jorgenson bullet. Its walls would crumble like mortar if our guns were directed against it. But it is now impregnable, an inviolable fortress, because it holds the heroes of the Merrimac. With a polite exterior the Spanish Admiral informed Admiral Sampson of this resort to an old and barbarous thirteenth century defense. He, too, would use his prisoners of war to shield himself.

On Saturday afternoon, when several suspicious small boats were reported as having been seen hovering about the wreck of the Merrimac, Admiral Sampson instantly ordered the ships of the fleet cleared for action, with the intention of driving the Spaniards off and, incidentally, of administering punishment to the forts and batteries as a warning against a similar attempt in the future.

Four battleships, in pyramid formation, with the flagships New York and Brooklyn on the flanks, moved into within 4,000 yards of Morro. On the way in one of the big guns of the Texas was prematurely discharged at a range of 8,000 yards and fell far short. Finding by observation that the report of an attempt being made to destroy the wreck of the Merrimac was incorrect, the flagship hoisted the signal "19" at the masthead; and the ships of the fleet withdrew to their respective stations. Not a shot was fired from the shore, although our ships were in easy range.

The following is Rear Admiral Sampson's order of battle, and it is believed it will be closely followed when the full bombardment occurs:

"Order of battle. Flagship New York, off Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, June 4, 1898:

"Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, and Oregon will take positions 4,000 yards from Estrella Point and opposite the entrance to the Bay of Santiago, in the order named from west to east, in such a position as to be able to observe the wreck of the Merrimac. They will fire upon any parties which may be seen working about it. If fire be opened by the batteries it will be returned, and an endeavor be made to destroy them. The senior officers of the above-named ships will have charge of carrying out these instructions.

"In case of opening fire upon the batteries, the Brooklyn, Marblehead, and Vixen will take an enfilading position 4,000 yards to the westward of the entrance and well in shore. The New York, New Orleans, and Yankee will take a similar position to the eastward. They will engage the batteries at the same time with the battleships.

"Firing directly upon Morro Castle will be avoided, as our men from the Merrimac are confined there. The battleships will take the above positions when signalled to do so by the commander in chief and will occupy until signalled to withdraw, when the blockading stations will be resumed.

"The following signals will be provisionally employed: '18,' battleships take positions assigned above; '19,' battleships withdraw and resume blockading stations. Very respectfully, W. T. SAMPSON,
Rear Admiral, United States Navy, Commander in Chief of United States Naval Force, North Atlantic Station."

NIGHT TORPEDO ATTACK.

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OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 4, (via Kingston, Jamaica, June 6.)—The firing by the New York, Oregon, and New Orleans, briefly reported last night, was directed against a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer, probably the Furor or the Pluton. The character of the enemy was not definitely known until this afternoon, when the torpedo boat Porter found two loaded torpedoes floating off shore. Neither of them had been discharged. One sank, but the other was hauled on board the Porter. It exactly fitted the description of the torpedoes carried by the Pluton and the Furor. It is believed the torpedo-boat destroyer escaped. She was seen first by the New Orleans when too far away to do any damage, and the heavy fire must have driven her back. Commander Fremont of the Porter this afternoon brought the torpedo which he had recovered alongside the New York. It was a fourteen-inch Whitehead of modern make, and worth about $3,500. It was in perfect condition, and had any of our ships struck it while it floated it would have exploded and perhaps sunk the ship. Therefore, the find was not only valuable, but most fortunate. The torpedo which sunk had an exercise head on, and had no war nose. In other words, it would not have exploded.

Vigilant precautions against a night torpedo attack have been a distinguishing feature of Admiral Sampson's policy ever since the commencement of the war, and last night proved the efficiency of the arrangements. Everything moved just as smoothly as if in the case of a day engagement. In spite of the difficulty experienced in seeing the enemy, had a torpedo boat come anywhere near the range of the effective fire of the fleet it undoubtedly would have been shot to pieces. It is possible that there were two torpedo boats out last night, although only one is believed to have approached anywhere near our ships.

The ability of a Spanish torpedo-boat destroyer to get out from the harbor is not regarded as a sign that the Merrimac does not block the channel leading into it. Torpedo-boat destroyers draw so little water and have so little beam that it was scarcely expected the sinking of the Merrimac would prevent them from coming out. It is pretty certain, however, that big ships could not follow suit, even if they wished to, which is unlikely.

The New Keeley Institute.
745 High St., Newark, N. J. Elegant, private, restful sanitarium and home for alcoholic and drug patients. Positive cure for all. The best situation, equipment, and management in the world.—Adv.

ANOTHER FLEET SEEN

Four Warships, Supposed to be Spanish, Off the North Coast of Cuba.

TRYING TO ENTER HAVANA?

Army Officers Fear They Are Lying in Wait for Our Transports.

No Alarm in Navy Circles Now that Cervera's Ships Are Known to be Powerless.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 9.—Four suspicious-looking vessels, thought to be Spanish warships, are or have been attempting to elude the blockading squadron off Havana and enter that port. When last seen, on the night before last, they were in Nicholas Channel, about eighty miles off Havana, and headed in that direction.

A Government tug from Cardenas joined the American fleet off Havana yesterday afternoon, bearing a message for Commodore Watson from an auxiliary gunboat. This was to the effect that on Tuesday night the gunboat sighted four vessels, thought to be a battleship, two cruisers, and a torpedo boat, between Salt Cay and Padre del Cruz Light. The gunboat followed them, and when within speaking distance hoisted the private fleet signal. The strangers answered with three masthead lights, which was not the required signal, and immediately thereafter they put out all their lights. The gunboat cruised after the strangers for two or three miles, once approaching within 2,000 yards, but eventually abandoned the chase and reported to the nearest ship of the United States fleet. Advices were then sent to Commodore Watson by the Government tug, and he dispatched a ship to Key West.

The commander of the gunboat which followed the four vessels says he is satisfied they were Spanish warships, either trying to get into Havana or lying in wait for transports. The affair, however, is involved in doubt. The British cruiser Talbot left Havana on Tuesday, and she may have been one of the vessels sighted by the gunboat.

The phantom ship fever is evidently rampant. The Captain of a coal schooner which arrived this morning reported that a British steamer laden with cotton was ashore off Sombrero Light. Wreckers were sent out, but were unable to find any trace of her. The City of Key West passed close to the light and met the wreckers. She, too, made a careful search, but found nothing.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Unmistakable signs of apprehension and nervousness were exhibited by the army officers who saw the bulletins to-day from Key West giving currency to the report that four Spanish men-of-war had attempted to run the blockade into Havana. The first question that arose was as to the identity of these ships, and more than one officer immediately recalled the fact that the department was still in some doubt as to the exact whereabouts of all of the Spanish warships, not only of Cervera's fleet, but of others that had preceded it into West Indian waters.

The naval officers made light of these fears, taking their stand on Sampson's report that six Spanish warships were in Santiago Harbor. They admitted that it would be no difficult task for a warship to run the Havana blockade at this moment, weakened, as it has been, by the withdrawal of the fast and powerful ships for service at Santiago. It was recalled, too, that there were reports of recent date from Jamaica of very heavy gales off the Cuban coast, and it is comparatively easy in blinding tropical squalls for a vessel to escape detection while running a blockade. Still, the impression is general that if any Spanish warships really passed the blockade line they were little more than small gunboats—mere armed yachts—that are numerous along the bayous of the north Cuban coast.

Without respect to the character of the strange craft that are said to be dodging the blockaders at Havana, they will be removed from the scene of action in short notice, as it is understood that Admiral Sampson has been made acquainted with the situation and will be expected to redeem his promise to provide safe conduct to the army when called upon. He has ample force to conduct the operations at Santiago to a successful issue and still spare vessels of any power desirable for use in the Florida Straits.

NO FLEET ON THE BANKS.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 9.—Nothing further has developed concerning the report that warships, presumably Spanish, had been sighted on the Grand Banks. The British cruiser Cordelia, flying the flag of Commodore Bourke, arrived to-day from the west coast by way of the French Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Her officers ridicule the idea of a fleet of warships being anchored on the Banks. They say a Spanish fleet would be far more likely to seek some uninhabited harbor on the south coast for coaling purposes. Moreover, no preparations are being made at St. Pierre to coal Spanish ships, as has been reported in some recent dispatches from this point.

Delay in Arming the Havel.

GIBRALTAR, June 9.—It is the general belief here that the delay in the departure of the Cadiz squadron is really owing to the necessity of arming the auxiliary cruiser Havel, recently purchased indirectly from the North German Lloyd Steamship Company.

YELLOW FEVER IN MISSISSIPPI.

Seven Cases at McHenry and the Town in Quarantine.

JACKSON, Miss., June 9.—Gen. J. F. Hunter, Secretary of the State Board of Health, gave the Associated Press the following statement at 10:30 to-night:

"It having been reported to me by Drs. Haralson and Folkes, Sanitary Inspectors of this board, that seven cases of yellow fever exist at McHenry, Miss., I hereby declare the town of McHenry in quarantine under charge of Dr. Haralson, who will observe the quarantine and sanitary rules and regulations adopted by this board.

"J. F. HUNTER,
"Secretary Mississippi Board of Health."

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD: On June 10th, 11th, 17th, and 18th an express train for Westhampton and stations east will leave L. I. City at 3:33 and Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 3:24 P. M. On June 10th and 17th an express train for Riverhead, Jamesport, Mattituck, Cutchogue, Southold, and Greenport will leave L. I. City at 3:03—Flatbush Av. at 2:55 P. M. On June 11th and 18th the express train for Greenport will leave L. I. City at 1:34—Flatbush Av. at 1:27 P. M. On June 11th and 18th an additional train for the principal stations on the Oyster Bay Branch will leave L. I. City at 1:04—Flatbush Av. Sta., Brooklyn, at 12:55 P. M.—Adv.

NEW APPEAL TO THE POPE.

The Queen Regent Proposes to Retire in Order to Allay Public Discontent.

LONDON, June 10.—The Rome correspondent of The Daily News says:

"A new appeal has been made to the Pope to intervene or use all his influence to obtain the interference of the powers. It is asserted that the Queen Regent has even submitted to the Pope the question of her retirement in order to allay public discontent.

SPAIN DESIROUS OF PEACE.

Cabinet Council Authorizes the Duke Almodovar de Rio to Begin Negotiations.

LONDON, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"There is now little doubt that Spain, seeing the hopelessness of further continuing the war, is approaching the powers with a view of obtaining an honorable peace. The Cabinet Council to-day finally authorized Duke Almodovar de Rio to expedite diplomatic action, and, in consequence, the Duke is now conferring with certain Ambassadors and Ministers in Madrid.

"Instructions have been telegraphed to the Spanish Minister in Vienna, and orders likewise given to Señor Aguora, the Under Secretary of State, to proceed at once to the Austrian capital. Spain is unquestionably looking to Austria for assistance in her distress. It is unlikely that any appeal will be made to the Pope, as the earlier intervention of his Holiness met with a discouraging reception in America.

"Probably Capt. Gen. Augusti will be ordered to make the best terms he can with Admiral Dewey. A Minister has informed me that if reinforcements were on their way to the Philippines Augusti would be ordered to hold out to the last, but as they were not, Augusti would act 'according to circumstances'—a mild euphonism for surrender.

"All the forces opposed to the Government are showing signs of restlessness. Marquis de Cerralbe, the chief agent of Don Carlos, assures me that while the war lasts the Carlists will remain quiet, but should dishonorable peace be negotiated they will act 'in accordance with their ideas of duty.' This is a plain statement and should not be lost sight of, since it is hardly possible that the Government will be able to negotiate a peace which the people will not regard as crushing."

LONDON, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The cruiser Lepanto is still at Cartagena completing her crew. Orders have been issued for between 2,000 and 3,000 men to be assembled at Cadiz in case Admiral Camara's squadron may lack its full complement."

France Has Taken No Action.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The call of the French Ambassador at the State Department to-day attracted more than passing attention in view of the constant cable reports that France and Austria are likely to act in behalf of Spain when that country gets ready to make overtures for peace. It can be stated positively, however, that if the French Government contemplates any such course it has not made its purpose known up to this time to its Ambassador at Washington, and in the absence of instructions peace negotiations, of course, were not broached by him during his extended talk with Secretary Day to-day.

Reports of British Action Denied.

LONDON, June 9.—Patrick O'Brien, Irish Nationalist, Member for Kilkenny City, questioned the Government in the House of Commons to-day as to whether the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, had taken steps to find out from President McKinley the terms of peace which the United States would grant to Spain. The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, George N. Curzon, in reply, said there was no foundation for the report current to that effect.

GEN. MILES'S WARM WORDS.

He Charges Inefficiency in the Management at Tampa—Supplies Were Not Delivered Promptly.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Gen. Miles last Tuesday sent a dispatch from Tampa to Gen. Ludington, the Quartermaster General; Gen. Aiken, the Commissary General, and Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, saying that the condition of affairs at that place was simply terrible, and charging them individually and collectively with gross inefficiency.

Gen. Miles complained especially of the scarcity of supplies and equipment of all sorts that were available for the use of the soldiers, while the railroad cars containing these goods were stretched for miles along the road without anything to indicate where any particular class of freight could be found. He held the chiefs of these three departments of the army directly and personally responsible for the wretched management displayed in the failure to make arrangements in the beginning for the proper handling and distribution of the freight as fast as it arrived. It is said that the General's dispatch was particularly severe in its language.

The three Generals whom he rebuked joined in a collective note of reply, which was telegraphed Tuesday night. They excused themselves for the delay by referring to the law, which made it mandatory upon them to advertise for bids for ten days before entering into contracts. That law was in existence at the time of the outbreak of the war, but was subsequently repealed.

The result of this correspondence may be the appointment of a board of inquiry, at which Gens. Ludington, Flagler, and Aiken will be on the defensive. It is possible that this may be deferred until after the expeditions to Cuba and Puerto Rico have been dispatched. But the matter will undoubtedly be pursued further. Gen. Miles is not likely to allow it to drop.

In the meantime Gen. Miles's action and his sharp words have had a wonderful effect in removing the congestion of freight in the neighborhood of Tampa, and reports received to-day indicate that the railroad tracks are being rapidly cleared.

An indication of the condition of affairs there before Gen. Miles arrived on the scene was given to-day by Gen. Greely, who said that the cars loaded with freight for the Tampa camp were stretched along the railroad for fifteen miles. One of his officers spent twenty-four hours looking for a particular carload of equipment that had been sent to him. A part of the balloon equipment destined for the Cuban expedition, Gen. Greely said, occupied thirty days in making the journey from New York to the camp at Tampa.

MAY SEIZE THE LADRONES

A San Francisco Report Says the Charleston Will Take Guahan on the Way to Manila.

USEFUL FOR COALING STATION

The Islands Are 1,500 Miles from Manila and 3,500 from Honolulu—They Were Discovered by Magellan in 1521.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The Evening Post will say to-day that the cruiser Charleston will not go to the Philippine Islands immediately, but that her destination is the island of Guahan, in the Ladrone group, which are controlled by the Spanish, and which are about 1,500 miles from Manila and 3,500 from Honolulu. The chief city of Guahan is exceedingly well fortified for such a small place, and affords one of the best harbors and coaling stations in the Pacific.

About six months ago the fortifications were strengthened by the Spanish to present a formidable resistance in case of an attack.

The Post says that the United States will seize the group and use the island of Guahan for a Pacific coaling station in addition to any others she may seize in the future. The Charleston, The Post continues, was ordered to wait at Honolulu for the first fleet of transports that left the city and to take the ships to the Ladrones. It is asserted that the artillery which went on the Peking was really intended to garrison the forts at Guahan, and that after quiet is restored and the islands are under the control of the United States, the Charleston, with the transports, will go to Manila. It is said that the Monadnock will not stay at Honolulu, but will proceed to the Ladrones and there remain aa a permanent guardian of the islands for the United States.

The Ladrones, or Marianne, Islands are situated between the thirteenth and twenty-first parallels of latitude north, and between the one hundred and forty-fourth and one hundred and forty-sixth meridians of longitude east. There are fifteen islands in the group, and they belong to Spain. These islands are of volcanic origin, have a warm, healthful climate, and comprise an area of 417 square miles of fertile land. They were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and called Las Islas de las Ladrones—the thieves' islands—on account of a strong propensity to theft observed in the natives. In 1667 they were named the Marianne Islands, after Queen Maria Anna, and the Spaniards established a regular settlement on Guahan. At this time the total number of inhabitants on the islands was from 40,000 to 60,000, but when the Spaniards began to attack their independence the natives were nearly exterminated. The principal island in the group is Guahan and the chief town is San Ignazio de Agana.

12,700 MORE MEN FOR MANILA.

They Will Go on the Next Expedition, Which Will Be Followed by a Third.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—It appears that the steamers Senator, City of Puebla, and Queen, owned by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, were not chartered, but impressed into the service of the Government as transports. The company hopes that the City of Topeka will be substituted for the Queen, which at present is in Alaskan waters. The City of Para arrived last night, and will at once be fitted out for Manila.

The capacity of the transports already engaged or likely to be chartered is as follows:

China, 1,000 men; Colon, 800; Zealandia, 750; Senator, 800; Morgan City, 700; Ohio, 1,000; Indiana, 1,000; Victoria, 850; Olympia, 850; Arizona, 850; Tacoma, 850; Columbia, 850; Queen, 800; City of Puebla, 800; City of Para, 800. This makes a total of 12,700 troops to go in the next expedition. There were 2,000 men in the first expedition. It is understood that the Government intends to send 20,000 men to the Philippines. At least five more transports will be needed to carry all the troops.

SPANIARDS AWAIT THE WORST.

MADRID, June 9.—The bad news received here from the Philippine Islands has caused a deep impression. The public is calm, but there is a latent intensity of dissatisfaction, which is only repressed on patriotic grounds. The newspapers are printing violent articles, demanding that the responsibility for the present situation be determined. Political circles express themselves as being "satisfied that the powers will not permit the United States to hold the Philippine Islands."

They blame the remissness of the present Government, without throwing the whole responsibility upon it.

Public feeling, though aroused, is displaying an ominous calmness, waiting to know the worst; but then, when that is known there will be developments.

There is a great effervescence of popular emotion, and disturbances are quite possible. The revolutionary elements are taking advantage of the unrest of the people in view of the situation in the Philippines.

NO CONCERN FELT FOR DEWEY.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Neither the navy nor the army officers are worrying about the news from Manila. The latest dispatches from Admiral Dewey, who is assumed to have foreseen all that has come to pass under the direction of Aguinaldo, the insurgent General, left the Government quite calm and confident that Admiral Dewey would be able to hold all he had seized and to restrain Aguinaldo and his fellows from perpetrating any outrages.

Gen. Merritt, it is understood, has been studying all the features of he situation in the Philippines with great interest and with a growing belief that the United States Government will soon be able to assure the people of the islands that a change in rulers will be greatly to their advantage. It was deemed to be highly advisable that he should not hurry away as long as Gen. Otis was to be on the spot soon, but that he should devote himself to supervising the preparations for sending out troops while he was getting the latest information from Washington as to the best course to be adopted and followed for the government of the islands after his arrival and assumption of command as Military Governor.

So confident is the Administration that Admiral Dewey has obtained a permanent foothold, to be strengthened by the arrival of the first detachment of troops, that all supplies for the use of the navy and army in Asiatic countries will be sent to Manila, which is to be made the depot of supplies

for all future operations. Among the supplies for the army that are going from California are suits of drill for the troops, which the Quartermaster General here was not called upon to furnish. That appears to be fortunate, in view of the information just ascertained that the orders for linen uniforms have just been awarded when it was supposed that they were almost ready for delivery.

AMERICAN REGISTRY DEBATED.

Senators Discuss the Rejection of the Centennial—Pacific Ship Owners Impugned.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—In the Senate today Mr. Gallinger, (Rep., N. H.,) reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill providing American registry for the steamers Olympia, Victoria, Tacoma, Columbia, Arizona, and Argyl of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. He expressed the hope the bill would be passed at once as the ships were needed by the Government to transport troops to Manila, Philippine Islands. The vessels are all flying at present the British flag.

Mr. Gallinger said that the War Department had found it difficult to obtain transport ships on the Pacific Coast. One of the vessels secured, the Centennial, had been found unseaworthy, and it was the purpose of the Committee on Commerce to take steps to secure the repeal of the act providing American registry for the Centennial.

This statement gave rise to a discussion that developed some sensational disclosures.

Mr. Perkins, (Rep., Cal.,) sarcastically inquired of Mr. Gallinger whether he supposed vessels which he proposed to provide with American registry were any better than the Centennial had proved to be.

Mr. Gallinger replied that the vessels were satisfactory to the War Department. Further than that he could not say. He knew the Committee on Commerce was doing its duty, and would endeavor, so far as possible, to protect the interests of the Government.

Mr. Carter, (Rep., Mont.,) entered upon an explanation of the declaration that the Centennial was unseaworthy. The ship, he understood from perfectly trustworthy sources, was a thoroughly sound vessel. She had been carefully examined in Puget Sound by properly designated officers of the Government, and had been declared absolutely seaworthy. She had been given a first-class clearance by the British authorities, and was regarded by those competent to judge as a fine vessel.

She had been a Japanese transport in the war between Japan and China, and had performed most satisfactory service. "The fact seems to be," said Mr. Carter, "that a number of gentlemen engaged in shipping on the Pacific Coast have been engaged in holding up the United States Government for exorbitant prices for transport ships. The arrival of the Centennial at San Francisco and the granting to her of an American registry was a notice to the patriotic gentlemen who were endeavoring to get the Government by the throat that their monopoly was broken, and they entered into a conspiracy to break down the reputation of the vessel.

"Secretary Alger ordered that another examination be made of the Centennial, as it was not deemed advisable to take any chances of sending troops to the Philippines in an unseaworthy vessel. This report, said Mr. Carter, was set up against the two reports which had been made from Puget Sound, the examination upon which one of the latter had been based having been made in dry dock.

"This whole transaction," declared Mr. Carter, "bears the earmarks of a preconcerted scheme on the part of the San Francisco shipowners to hold up the Government and force it to pay inordinate and extortionate transport charges."

Mr. Perkins said that he desired to enter a word of defense of the San Francisco shipowners. So far as the company with which he was connected was concerned, it had declined to charter its ships to the Government. Therefore it could not be included in the denunciation of Mr. Carter. He knew of his personal knowledge that C. P. Huntington of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had placed the vessels of his line at the disposal of the Government. The China, City of Sydney, and other ships of that company had been offered to the Government for fully 50 per cent. less than they could command on the Atlantic Coast. Mr. Spreckels had done the same with the vessels of his line. Other San Francisco shipowners have offered their vessels to the Government at its own price.

"The loyalty of the people of California," declared Mr. Perkins, "cannot be impugned. The Pacific States, California, Washington, and Oregon, will never be found lacking in patriotism, and none of them, none of their citizens, will ever attempt to extort a cent from the Government. The aspersions of my friend from Montana were uncalled for and unwarranted by the facts."

The measure offered by Mr. Gallinger, which had started the debate, was then passed without division.

TAKING THE ORDER TO DEWEY.

His Flag Lieutenant Lost a Day, Owing to Rough Weather, in Reaching Mirs Bay.

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HONGKONG, April 29.—The departure of the American squadron to attack Manila was delayed by a curious chapter of accidents. The squadron moved out of Hongkong Harbor into the Mirs Bay when the neutrality proclamation came into force; but it was necesary to wait for final instructions from Washington, as war had not been declared, and from the United States Corsul at Manila. The Consul and the instructions arrived simultaneously, and Commodore Dewey's Flag Lieutenant took them on board a tugboat to go "round the corner" to Mirs Bay, a dozen miles or so by sea. Rounding the headland which separates the two harbors, the tugboat met a fierce northeast wind and a heavy sea, which came within a hair's breadth of swamping and sinking her. She was forced to return; but the Flag Lieutenant was determined to get his dispatches delivered somehow, for he knew their sensational character. The instructions were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet.

He jumped at an offer from a Hongkong journalist, who knew the neighborhood, to guide him over the mountain passes from Hongkong to Mirs Bay. From water to water it is only six miles as the crow flies; but as the pathways creep and climb it is nearer sixteen, and it was rough mountaineering under a tropical sun. Moreover, the wind that stopped the tugboat would probably make Mirs Bay rough for native craft, and the squadron might not be within hail from the shore.

So the Hongkong man (Mr. Cowen, editor of The Telegraph) guaranteed nothing more than to pilot Lieut. Caldwell over the hills to the shore of Mirs Bay to a place where Chinese boats were to be had. However, it was such an urgent message that even the remotest chance of success was worth attempting. In due course of time, therefore, after a hot and toilsome afternoon's work, the boats were reached; but not a Chinaman would put off.

The American squadron was nowhere to be seen, for Mirs Bay is a big bunch of long, straggling lochs and fjords, in which a dozen squadrons could play hide-and-seek. So, even had the boatmen been willing, the search might have lasted into the night, when all lights would be extinguished on the ships and the dispatches would not be delivered. Accordingly the two wanderers wearily trudged back over the bare, rocky hills, footsore and disgusted; and then night came on when they were only halfway back and they took a wrong footpath.

Roaming about among bleak, barren mountains, with nobody near except two desperately hungry, weary, dusty, sunblistered men, in an abominably bad temper because they could almost see their destination in the distance, yet could not reach it, and the paths led every way but the right way.

In the meantime the Commodore, in a snug corner of Mirs Bay, had hardly felt any breeze, certainly not enough to suggest a storm outside, so he serenely accepted the absence of dispatches as evidence that war was not yet declared and that he must simply wait in patience, while the people in Hongkong took it for granted that the two men with the precious dispatches had reached the fleet, late, perhaps, and with difficulty, but safely, after all.

It was late at night before the two men got back to Hongkong, and the dispatches did not reach Commodore Dewey until the afternoon of the following day, when the sea was smooth enough for a steam launch to go out.

GOLD IN THE PHILIPPINES.

British Capitalists Want the United States to Keep the Islands —Their Resources.

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LONDON, June 9.—Whatever may be the policy of the United States toward the Philippine Islands, the English capitalists whose investments there give them the right to speak with authority upon the conditions and needs of the colony are of one mind. Delegations of London men representing some of the most important interests in the Philippines have called upon Ambassador Hay to urge him to make representations to the Government of their desire that the United States retain permanent possession of the Philippine Islands. They are agreed in the belief that with the guarantee of a stable government the Philippines would become a richer and even more desirable possession than Cuba. They agree also upon the statements that Spanish rule is one which discourages business enterprises and repels capital, and that the legitimate profits of their business are mostly absorbed by direct and indirect bribes to Spanish officials. Without liberal investments to secure the favor of the ruling class, these gentlemen tell the Ambassador that no business operations can be conducted under the régime of Spain.

The position of the Philippine capitalists is one which prevents them from making a public declaration of their views. Should the islands remain under Spanish sovereignty that Government might make conditions burdensome for business men who were on record as desiring a change and who had made revelations about Spanish misrule. They can make known their desires only through secret diplomatic channels, as they have done.

The President of an important Philippine company having its principal office in London, who presented a statement to the Ambassador, discussed the question, but only on condition that his name be withheld. He gave the usual recital of extortion by the officials who go from Spain to these islands, as they go to Cuba, with the sole purpose of acquiring as much money as possible in the shortest time. He ridiculed the suggestion that the Philippine insurgents could be induced by the Spaniards to form an alliance against the United States. The natives, he declared, would welcome any power which would relieve them from the domination of Spain. He did not, however, seem to place much confidence in the good faith of the revolutionists, and incidentally remarked that he had knowledge that more than one native insurrection had been inspired and promoted by the Spanish officials themselves for the increased revenues which would come to them through the importation of troops into the islands to suppress the rebellion.

Under proper treatment, the islands although consisting of several different races, would be tractable.

The greatest difficulty the United States would encounter in managing the islands would come from the religious orders, which had been accustomed to squeeze the natives, and had accumulated much valuable property. The present insurrection was as much an uprising against the Church as against the Government, and was conducted by a secret society which had been organized to oppose the priests, a sort of freemasonry which had spread throughout the islands.

As an instance of Spanish colonial Government, he said, there was but one road outside of Manila in the island. The entire absence of public works of all sorts was a great check to business enterprise.

Careful investigations by the most efficient engineers had proved that the gold deposits of the Philippines were among the richest in the world, and under conditions favorable to the development he was sure that the islands would surpass Australia and South Africa as a gold country.

In conclusion this gentleman said the American Government need not be deterred by fear of the climate from invading the Philippines with unseasoned troops. During a residence of ten years he had known of but one epidemic of disease, and that was not of a serious nature.

Arms Seized in Hongkong.

HONGKONG, June 9.—The police have seized a cargo of arms on board the British steamer Pasig, owned by Tsang Sam Yung of this city. It is supposed the arms were destined for the insurgents of the Philippine Islands. They were seized under the neutrality law.

Spanish Mail Steamer Puts Back.

MADRID, June 9.—A mail steamer that was carrying torpedoes destined for the defense of Manila has returned to Barcelona.

NO WAR NEWS TO BE CABLED.

Gen. Greely Stops All Messages Relating to Our Movements.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, issued to-night a general order to the cable companies that hereafter no news concerning the movements of American vessels or of American troops would be permitted to be sent to foreign countries.

The order covers both press cablegrams and private messages. Gen. Greely said that in the enforcement of the order no exceptions would be made. The order applies to all movements of vessels and troops whether the subject matter of the dispatch offered has been published in this country or not.

Fire at Orange, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 10.—Fire broke out about 1 o'clock this morning in the factory of the Orange (Mass.) Furniture Company, and the entire plant will probably be a total loss. There is danger of the fire spreading to the buildings of the Chase Turbine Manufacturing Company and the New Home Sewing Machine Company. The loss on the furniture factory, largely owned by the manager, Fred Lord, is estimated to be fully $50,000.

It is not the bulkiest dictionary that serves the most practical purpose. It is rather the one that gives in an authoritative way just what is wanted without loss of time or patience. This is exactly what Webster's International Dictionary may be depended upon to do whenever it is called upon.—Adv.

MADRID CABINET COUNCIL

Situation in the Philippines and Elsewhere Discussed at Length.

SECRET MEASURES ADOPTED

Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, Goes to Cadiz to Arrange for the Sailing of Admiral Camara's Squadron.

MARDID, June 9.—A long Cabinet council to consider the situation, especially the resources required for the campaign and the war plans, was held to-day.

The Cabinet council was occupied with a discussion as to the military situation in the Philippines. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, denied that Capt. Gen. Augusti's position was desperate, and Señor Sagasta added that Manila had means of defense until the arrival of reinforcements.

The Council then adopted important measures, which are kept secret, Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, being authorized to take whatever steps he considers necessary with reference to the Philippines, and Señor Pulgcerver, Minister of Finance, being authorized to come to an agreement with the leaders of the majority in the Chamber for the passage of the budget.

Señor Sagasta declared that the Government had "no intention of taking the initiative in negotiations for peace." He said he was not aware that any power was disposed to do so.

The Council accepted the resignation of Lieut. Gen. A. Daban, commander of the First Army Corps, and Captain General of Madrid, and appointed Lieut. Gen. J. Chinchilla, commander of the Second Army Corps and former Minister of War, to succeed him.

At the termination of the Cabinet Council Gen. Correa proceeded to the Palace, where he had an hour's conference with the Queen Regent.

Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, started for Cadiz at 10 o'clock this evening. All the Ministers accompanied him to the railway station. He will remain at Cadiz until Admiral Camara's squadron is ready to sail, Gen. Correa in the meantime fulfilling his duties at the Ministry of Marine.

The fifteen vessels forming the squadron will start together, under sealed orders, which will only be opened when the squadron is well out to sea. It is understood that the forces will then be divided.

The minority groups in the Chamber of Deputies met this evening at the house of Señor Pulgcerver, Minister of Finance, the leaders making various propositions as to the budget.

RIOT IN MADRID STREETS.

Police and Troops Compelled to Use Their Sabres to Protect a Religious Procession.

MADRID, June 9.—The procession of Corpus Christi to-day was one of unusual splendor. Beside the triumphal car conveying the sacrament, it included a unique innovation—a likeness of Our Lady of Guadaloupe, whose famous shrine Columbus, Pizarro, and Hernando Cortes, as well as other heroes and discoverers of the New World, invariably visited before starting on their voyages.

The procession left the cathedral at 5 o'clock and traversed several streets without incident; but, on its arrival at the Puerta del Sol, a number of hoodlums insulted the church emblems. The police and troops lining the square sabred a few of the rowdies, causing a panic in the crowd, mainly composed of women and children, who were stampeded in all the by streets. Many women were hurt and others fainted. A few children were trampled, but escaped more serious injury almost miraculously.

The procession was detained for some time. Eventually, however, order was restored and the procession continued without further trouble.

POPULAR ANGER IN SPAIN.

News from the Philippines Toned Down to Avoid Trouble—Talk of Santiago as a Naval Sedan.

LONDON, June 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing by way of Hondaye, France, says:

"The message to the Government from Capt. Gen. Augusti as to the situation at Manila was held back, and it is alleged was greatly toned down for publication. It has aroused the national anger, for the Spanish cling instinctively to the Philippines, though they are ready enough to abandon Cuba, which is regarded as a monster that yearly devours the youth of Spain.

"Clearly there is no alternative but surrendering to Admiral Dewey. The government seems unable to take a resolution, but drifts and hopes something will turn up.

"There is a feeling of anxiety over the possibility of an American attack upon some Spanish ports. Capt. Aunon, Minister of Marine, is going to Cadiz to inspect the defenses. Perhaps he will then proceed to Corunna. People begin to talk of Santiago as a naval Sedan."

CRITICAL PERIOD FOR SPAIN.

London Papers See No Hope for Her in the Present Military Situation.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"Probably the next few days will form as critical a period as any Spanish Government has yet passed through. It is useless for Spain to cherish pleasing allusions. America will lick her volunteers into a shape good enough for the work in hand a good deal more quickly than seems to be anticipated in Madrid."

The Daily News says:

"Spain's best friends can only urge her to submit without delay. There is no armor against fate, and there is no remedy for incapacity. If international diplomacy deals with the war, Lord Salisbury will insist upon the just claim of the United States to secure the reward of energy and foresight in a good cause."

SPANISH FOURS GO LOWER.

They Open at a Decline of 1 1-2 in London and Paris.

LONDON, June 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 33¾, 1½ lower than yesterday's final price.

PARIS, June 9.—Spanish 4s opened at 33 11-16, 1½ lower than yesterday's closing quotation.

Business on the Bourse here to-day commenced weak, especially in the case of Spanish 4s, owing to the receipt of unfavorable news from Spain. Later there was a slight recovery, owing to the rumors regarding the reorganization of the French Cabinet. The market closed steady, with the quotations of Brazilian and Argentine securities not maintained.

No Spaniard to Defend an American.

MALAGA, Spain, June 9.—Owing to the refusal of local Spanish advocates to defend an American merchant in a civil action here the Judge was compelled to assign an official advocate for the defense.

RED CROSS ENTERTAINMENT.

Over $1,000 Realized for the Ambulance Equipment Society at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The entertainment provided by the committee representing the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society was given yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre and was thoroughly appreciated by the audience, which, although not large, was generous with applause and enthusiastic. In point of numbers the audience was rather disappointing, but doubtless there were many ticket holders who did not attend. A little over $1,000, it is said, was realized.

The programme included a Japanese tableau arranged by W. B. Van Ingen, and a Greek tableau arranged by Carle Blenner. The musical selections were interesting in every detail and included a trio for the violin, organ, and piano by the Messrs. Eugene Nowland, William C. Carl, and Harry Arnold; a baritone solo by C. Judson Bushnell, violin solo by Frank Wilezek, accompanied by Mrs. Theodore Sutro at the piano; a solo by Miss Irna Molyneaux, piano selections by Gustav L. Becker, soprano solos by Mrs. Shannon Cummings, tenor solos by Perry Averill, violin solo by David Bimberg, and songs by M. E. Elsworth Giles.

The presentation of several short comedies proved very interesting. They were "For Cuba," by Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose; "The Silent System," by Brander Matthews, taken from the French, and "Racing," by Dodson L. Mitchell. S. Homer Eaton's reading of "Mrs. Pettibone's Dinner Horn" was received with many rounds of applause, and "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge's recitation entitled "The Star-Spangled Banner" aroused the patriotic spirit of the audience. Marshall P. Wilder devoted a few moments to giving some of his latest jokes. Ex-Mayor W. L. Strong delivered an address, and the programme concluded with a grand chorus of the "Star-Spangled Banner."

The Entertainment Committee comprised Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman; Miss Florence V. Doane, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, Judge and Mrs. P. Henry Dugro, Mrs. P. Edwin Elwell, Mrs. Francis W. Jones, Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp, Mrs. J. H. Lane, Mrs. M. Fiske Park, Judge and Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, Miss Lucia Purdy, Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Heloise Durant Rose, Mrs. E. Douglas Stedman, Miss Emma Thursby, and Ex-Mayor Strong.

RELIEF ASSOCIATION MEETS.

New Contributions to the Fund for Destitute Families of Soldiers and Sailors.

The Women's Patriotic Relief Association held a meeting yesterday morning at the home of Mrs. Egbert Guernsey, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, 180 Central Park South. Mrs. A. B. Darling contributed $50 to the fund of the association, which is chiefly for the relief of destitute families of soldiers, sailors, and attachés in any position of the army and navy. Mrs. Samuel Shipley Blood also contributed $50, making a total of $100 contributed by her so far.

The association has issued an appeal. It states that the association has a secondary object in view, that of rendering aid and furnishing supplies to hospital service on land and sea—delicacies and comforts not ordinarily furnished by the Government. The Presidents of auxiliaries to the association are invited to meet and confer with the Board of Directors once a week as long as the emergency requires. Associate membership can be obtained by the payment of $1. The circular promises careful investigation of all cases, and adds:

We invite all organizations of women to join us in this object—women's clubs, church and benevolent societies, diet kitchens, hospitals, children's associations, and all women interested, whether engaged in organized work or singly. Local committees can be formed in cities, towns, or villages wherever women are in sympathy with this humane movement. All funds must be sent to the Chairmen, of which there are five in the different boroughs, specifying one or both of the objects for which it may be used. The Chairman must send it to the Treasurer of the Central Board with instructions.

A letter was received from Gardner Wetherbee offering the free use of rooms and service in the Hotel Manhattan for the association as long as needed. The offer was accepted, and the association will meet there at 10:30 A. M. every Tuesday. Mrs. Guernsey communicated on behalf of the Hahnemann Hospital Association, of which she is an officer, an offer of free treatment in the hospital, the Guernsey Maternity and the Children's Ward, of all needy members of families of soldiers and sailors, in so far as vacant beds may be available. It was accepted with applause.

Mme. Tucchetti, wife of the former French Consul to the West Indies, joined the association at the meeting yesterday.

In the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn to-night a meeting will be held to put in action a plan of Mrs. James Scrimgeour of 73 Macon Street, Brooklyn, to raise money for the association. Each woman present will be asked to give $1 and secure some one else to do the same. Mrs. Adolphe Tsheppe has offered to collect subscriptions among the Germans of this city. At 5 P. M. to-day a committee from the New York Soldiers' Family Protective Association will meet a committee of the Women's Patriotic Relief Association at Mrs. Egbert Guernsey's and confer on plans of co-operation.

HIS FAREWELL TOO LATE.

Young Soldier, Fleeing from Police, Learns of His Father's Death.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 9.—A pathetic incident of the present war was enacted in the dark hours of early morning in the baggage room of the North Avenue station of the Central Railroad in this city yesterday. Frederick Caspar, Jr., son of Frederick Caspar, who died on Monday, had some differences with his father some time ago and left home. At Bayonne he had trouble with the police and fled to escape arrest. The Bayonne police had been unable to get trace of him.

When the 1:17 A. M. train for the South arrived here yesterday a youthful soldier jumped off and hurried into the baggage room. Baggage Master Hansen recognized him as young Caspar.

"Hello, there Hansen!" exclaimed Caspar, in a breezy manner. "Say, old man, do something for me, will you? Tell my father that I have enlisted and I am on my way South to go into camp."

"I can't, Sir," replied Hansen.

"And why not?" asked Casper in an indignant tone. "You ought to be willing to do that much for a fellow."

Hanson hesitated a moment, and then told him of the sad news just as the train started to pull out.

"You don't mean to say that he is dead. And I didn't even know it. Well, tell mother, then, will you," and with that he ran across the platform and boarded the moving train.

Roundsman Flynn, who had been notified to look out for Caspar, had seen him jump off the train and go into the baggage room, but did not recognize him.

ANGLO-CHINESE CONVENTION.

England Gets an Extension of 200 Square Miles at Hongkong.

LONDON, June 10.—The Pekin correspondent of The Times says:

"The Anglo-Chinese convention signed today leaves to England an extension of the boundaries of Hongkong, including Kou-Lung, of altogether 200 square miles.

"Japan, under the protocol of October, 1896, demands that settlements be established forthwith for the exclusive use of the Japanese at Fu-Chau, Wu-Sung, Sha-Shi, Fu-Ning, Yo-Chau, and Ching-Wang-Tao."

New Merrick Road Disaster Suit.

George F. Pashley, a wholesale glassware merchant of 824 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, as administrator, commenced suit yesterday before Justice Garretson against the Long Island Railroad to recover $50,000 for the death of his son G. F. Pashley, Jr., who was killed in the Merrick Road disaster on Decoration Day, 1897. This is the second suit brought against the railroad, the first resulting in a verdict of $1,000 for John Lewis, who was slightly injured. The case will probably not be decided for a week, as much testimony has to be given.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

MILITIA TO STAY AT HOME

Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments Likely to Remain Here.

PETITIONS TO GOV. BLACK

Business Men Complain that Not Enough Provision Has Been Made for Protecting the City.

There is now every indication that the Seventh Regiment of this city and the Twenty-third of Brooklyn, as well as that part of the Twenty-second that did not go to the front will not be asked to volunteer for service by Gov. Black when he gets word from Washington to supply New York's quota under the second call of the President for troops.

There has been much reticence on the part of the officers on the Governor's staff concerning the matter, but by far the most significant utterance was made yesterday by Col. John F. Doyle of Gov. Black's staff, who is now in this city looking after the needs of the new regiments, principally in supplying their equipment. "It seems," he said, "that the present plan is to utilize some of the provisional regiments and those already equipped for home defense. The Governor has been moved to this view of the situation by the receipt of scores of letters from business men and others complaining that sufficient provision has not been made by the State for protecting this city."

The regiments already equipped are the Seventh and Twenty-third. Their value for home defense lies in the fact that they are thoroughly drilled and ready for any emergency. It has been said that with the Seventh and Twenty-third away and a serious contingency arising, this city would find itself badly off, as the men now in the provisional regiments are neither uniformed, equipped, nor drilled, and it would be worse than useless to call on them for any service.

Promises to the Men.

It is also certain, according to the highest military authorities in this city, among them Gen. George Moore Smith, that it would be practically impossible to form another National Guard organization were it understood that they were to be used for home defense. All the men who are joining the provisional regiments now are being told that they are to have the first chance to volunteer when the call is issued. There seems to be a well defined feeling that the President has been asked to withhold the call until the provisional regiments have been completed. Speaking of this matter Col. Francis of the Twenty-third and Seventy-first Regiment, said last night:

"I am quite sure that my command will be given an opportunity to volunteer when the second call is made. I inferred this from what the Adjutant General said last night after his inspection of the regiment, as well as from the order under which we are forming, and it is because my men understand this that we have been able to get such an excellent lot of fellows together. I am frank to say that if it were stated that this regiment would be kept in this city it would have been almost impossible to recruit it. The men here want service and are bound to get it. That 300 will be called on to fill up the Seventy-first is sure, and every man hopes he will be one of these. When the regiment does go I can say that it will be a very hard job to recruit another one."

Not for Home Protection.

"But is that not a reason why this regiment will be kept here?" was asked.

"Quite the contrary," said Col. Francis. "It is because the Governor has been asked to keep regiments for home protection, and I know he has received such requests, that the Seventh and the Twenty-third will stay here. They are equipped, drilled, and trained, and just such organizations as will be needed here should anything turn up."

Col. Francis said that by Monday all twelve companies of the One Hundred and Seventy-first will have been mustered in. Last night Company B took the oath, with Walter Frank Randall as Captain, Henry A. Woodruff as First Lieutenant, and Betram R. Scheff as Second Lieutenant. The two remaining will be sworn in on Monday, when the first consignment of uniforms are expected to arrive. Col. Francis said also that in another week he expects to have his command fully equipped and armed, and this is also true of the other provisional regiments.

Major Gen. Roe, with Majors Hall, Harry, and Howland, and Brig. Gen. Smith, last night inspected the One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Regiments in their respective armories. The One Hundred and Ninth made a good showing, more than 400 men turning out. The list of officers will be completed next week, and the command will then be mustered into the State service. Of the One Hundred and Sixty-ninth, 386 men were inspected, and these also made a good impression.

SEVENTH'S VETERANS MEET.

They Denounce the Military Authorities in a Vigorous Manner.

The quarterly meeting of the Society of War Veterans of the Seventh Regiment was held at the Arena, 41 West Twenty-third Street, last evening, and some decidedly caustic criticism of the Government, Gov. Black, and Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast was indulged in. Capt. David S. Miller presided.

The action of the Government, or rather its non-action in not calling out the Seventh Regiment was warmly discussed, and in no very gentle manner the officials from President McKinley down were talked of. Gen. Alexander Shaler, Major Richard Allison, Capt. Richard H. Green, and Capt. George Tuthill made speeches.

Capt. Tuthill referred to the action of both State and National Governments in 1861, when the Ninth Regiment of New York and the Fourteenth of Brooklyn were both accepted and sent to the front as regiments. "The Government has made a grevious mistake in not following out the precedent then established," he said. He was applauded many times by the thirty or more veterans present.

Col. Johnston L. de Peyster made a similar talk, and introduced a resolution denouncing Gov. Black, Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast, and providing for the appointment of a committee to confer with the Colonel of the Seventh Regiment on the situation. The resolution was applauded, but was withdrawn.

The following was unanimously adopted as a compromise at Col. de Peyster's suggestion:

Resolved, That the commanding officer of the Seventh Regiment, having offered the service of the regiment to the general Government during the present war with Spain, this organization desires to place on record its cordial indorsement of such action, as it shows that the spirit which animated it in 1861 has not died out, but gives proof to all that the loyalty and patriotism of the regiment have not diminished, but that it is ready as it always has been, to answer every summons and obey all orders in defense of the country.

Squadron A Men Depart.

Twenty-two men of Squadron A, under command of Lieut. Joseph Frelinghuysen and recruiting officer Robert Emmett, left the armory at Ninety-fifth Street and Madison Avenue at 10 o'clock last night for Falls Church, Va., where they will fill the ranks of Troop A. They are Privates Crowell, Wallace, Chapman, Heaton, Stillman, Troescher, Perry, Stevens, Lannon, Pierce, McKinley, Coyne, Grannis, Bralce, Benjamin, Slidell, Knudson, Barclay, Mills, Cushman, Pierson, and Lyon.

Gen. Roe as a Brigadier.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—It is understood to-night that Gen. Charles F. Roe of New York will be nominated by the President as a Brigadier General in the volunteer army. Gen. Roe is a graduate of West Point, and is regarded as one of the best qualified militia officers in the country.

Mrs. Dr. Woodruff in Court.

Dr. Harlow D. Woodruff, a prominent physician of Brooklyn, was sued yesterday in the Gates Avenue Court by his wife, Mrs. Sarah S. Woodruff, for abandonment. The hearing was dramatic, and Mrs. Woodruff swooned during the hearing of the testimony. She alleges that upon returning from the country last Summer she found her house closed and her husband moved to a new home. Upon seeking to return to him she was repulsed and forbidden to stay there, but for two weeks she remained, being forced to sleep on an operating chair. The defense offered by the doctor is incompatibility of temper and his own financial embarrassment.

SENTINEL FELLED BY A SPY.

Miscreants Try to Enter the Magazine of Fort St. Philip, Near New Orleans.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 9.—An attempt was made on the night of May 28 to enter the magazine at Fort St. Philip, on the Mississippi, sixty-five miles below New Orleans. In endeavoring to apprehend the two miscreants the sentinel who challenged them was struck on the head by a bar of iron in the hands of a hidden ally and seriously injured. The affair did not become known until to-day.

About 2:30 on the morning of May 29, the sentinel on the parapet of the Tenth Battery heard a suspicious noise in the direction of the magazine, and on creeping up to the house saw two men trying to file the locks. He challenged them, but they ran, and although fired at managed to escape, one of the men sending a shot through the sentry's sleeve as he left. The sentinel pursued the two men, and as he neared the steps leading to the landing, a third man stepped out and struck him with a bar of iron, felling him to the ground. The guards aroused by the shooting came on the scene hastily, but the three men escaped in a boat down the river.

A SPANISH SPY LYNCHED.

Mule Buyer in Arkansas Dropped a Letter from Carranza Out of His Pocket.

FORT SMITH, Ark., June 9.—A Spanish mule-purchasing agent named Lorenzo came to grief near Northwood, Opoe County, last night. He had been traveling over the northwestern tier of counties of this State purchasing mules, and yesterday afternoon inspected a large number of fine animals at the place designated.

He dropped a letter from his coat pocket, which was picked up by one of the farmers present. The document bore a Buffalo (N. Y.) date, but on inspection was found to be written in the Spanish language. It was given to a member of the party, who readily translated it, and the paper was found to contain secret instructions from Lieut. Carranza, the Spanish agent at Montreal.

It gave Lorenzo instructions as to the best point from which to ship his mules in order to avoid detection by the American Government, and told him the number and kind to send to Cuba, Puerto Rico, and other Spanish points. The letter was handed to Lorenzo late in the afternoon, and he was told of its contents and asked to explain them.

His explanation, whatever it was, seems to have been unsatisfactory to the mule sellers, because the courier reaching here with the information says nothing has been seen or heard of Lorenzo since late last evening. It is supposed that he was lynched.

He is said to have purchased several hundred mules in Northwest Arkansas in the last few weeks, and it is now believed they have gone to Spanish points from Galveston and New Orleans.

CARRANZA NOT YET EXPELLED.

Will Sue the Dominion for Damages if Sent Away.

MONTREAL, June 9.—A report was received here to-day from Ottawa that a messenger had left there with the notice of expulsion from Canada of Lieut. Carranza and Señor Du Bosc, recently attached to the Spanish Legation at Washington.

Later this report was contradicted, but before the denial came, and while the Spaniards were under the impression that the statement was true, it was given out that Carranza and Du Bosc would protest personally through the Spanish Consul General to being expelled, and that the latter official would also protest on behalf of Spain.

It is the intention, if they are compelled to go, to sue the Dominion for very heavy damages. Du Bosc said so to-night.

"In addition to our protest," he said, "we will ask for delay to settle our private business."

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 9.—No action has yet been taken in respect to the Carranza matter. He has denied the words attributed to him, and so far it has not been proved that the translation was correct.

OUR COAL SOLD TO SPAIN.

Hundreds of Tons Shipped by Philadelphia Dealers, Who Will Be Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Press will to-morrow publish the following:

"United States District Attorney James M. Beck and Chief McManus of the Secret Service Bureau, are busily engaged in conducting an investigation which they believe will result in sending several prominent coal dealers in this section of the State to jail.

The officials are in possession of valuable information regarding the sale of large quantities of coal to the Spanish Government by dealers in this city, and the District Attorney, it is said, is simply waiting for certain other developments before taking action. Chief McManus made several important discoveries to-day in connection with the searching investigation which was begun last Monday. Late to-day he held what was reported to have been an important conference with Assistant District Attorney Kane.

All the officials are reticent. Assistant District Attorney Kane refused to make any statement, but admitted that a most rigid investigation is being conducted.

The Secret Service officials learned to-day that since the war has been in progress hundreds of tons of coal have been shipped by brokers in this locality to the Spanish agents.

The Spanish Longing for Peace.

From The Boston Transcript.

"If an American Admiral should appear we would invite him to dinner." This is the sentiment wherewith Barcelona is said to have accompanied the point-blank refusal to provide 300,000 pesetas ordered by the Government for town defenses. Harold Frederic quotes this in his London letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and says that he hears reports from various parts of Spain showing how heartily tired large sections of the Spanish people are of the whole business. The Liberal leaders and advisers to the Queen were sick of it before they began. They would grasp at any excuse for bringing the war to an end. The Spanish poor are hungrier than ever, and the common people only know that their sons are sent to fight for Cuba or to serve on ships unsafe in still water. Cries for peace will soon be heard above all the political cries.

Honorary Member of the Savage Club.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Courant.

Mark Twain has recently received a noteworthy social honor that will interest his many friends hereabout. He has been elected an honorary member of the famous Savage Club of London. There are only three other honorary members. They are the Prince of Wales, Henry M. Stanley, and Fridtjof Nansen. Mark Twain makes the fourth in this distinguished party. The Savage Club is one of the social institutions of London. It was established in 1857, and has a membership of 700.

Preliminaries to Peace.

From The Rochester Union.

The London correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES thinks that the Spaniards are very anxious for peace. Although the Spaniards are undoubtedly anxious for peace, they do not know precisely how to go to work to get it. They made so many boasts about the terrible whipping that they would give the United States that they feel that, for the maintenance of Spanish honor, they must at least make a show of fight. When Camara is bottled like Cervera, or is without a fleet like Montojo, and the Stars and Stripes wave over Havana Spain will make peace on Uncle Sam's terms.

The Cost Would Be Little.

From The Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

THE NEW YORK TIMES recommends that the franking privilege be extended to the soldiers in the field. This would certainly be appreciated by the boys and the cost to the Government would be hardly appreciable.

BEST & CO.
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Clothing That Fits.

While we take the greatest care that our Boys' Clothing should be of satisfactory quality, we are equally particular that every individual suit should look well on the wearer. Our salesmen are specially instructed to see that

Every garment fits; and we always carry an assortment of sizes that makes this possible.

No reason, therefore, why *your* boy should not be as accurately fitted as if he were measured for the purpose, and the suit made to order. Fit costs nothing extra here.

Sailor Suits, $4.85 to $7.50.
Jacket Suits, $5.00 to $8.50.
Youths' Suits, long trousers, $10 to $16.

60-62 West 23d St.

OUR WAR AND AFTER IT.

From The London Truth.

The United States are at war with Spain. As friends of peace we regret any war; but we fully recognize that, if the United States put an end to Spanish misrule in Cuba, this will be a gain to humanity, and we heartily wish the United States success. Neither we, nor any other European power, have the remotest intention to interfere on behalf of Spain.

I have always had a special and particular admiration for the United States. If I might venture to tender a word of advice to them, it would be this: (1) Do not annex any territory that does not form part of the North American Continent, and rest satisfied with the vast territory that you have on that continent. Colonies are hostages that a country gives to fortune. Take warning by us. We are two small islands, and we have been obliged to spread ourselves elsewhere. Not satisfied with colonies, we have taken upon our shoulders of above four hundred millions of black and yellow men. This is a source of weakness rather than of strength to us. But instead of recognizing this, we seem only desirous to rule over more and more black and yellow men. Sixty-four millions per annum is the cost of the armaments that we and our Indian subjects have to maintain, and each year this expenditure goes up by leaps and bounds. (2) Keep friends so far as possible with all European powers; ally yourself with none, for an alliance with one is an alliance against others. You have become great and prosperous by keeping your breath to cool your own porridge. This has been your traditional policy; allow no one to induce you to alter it in favor of a belligerent imperialism embracing the entire globe. (3) Recognize that sufficient for the day are the dangers thereof. Your job on hand is to vanquish Spain; when you have done this, and when her colonies are at your disposal, no one is likely to h

DEFENSE OF THE HARBOR

Rumors of Complaint About the Present Service.

CAPTAIN MILLER'S MISSION

He Is Said to be in Washington to Protest Against the Ignoring of Naval Militiamen.

It was rumored about the Army Building yesterday that shipping circles of the city have been considerably disturbed by the alleged inefficiency of the harbor patrol fleet as at present constituted, in protecting the shipping and mine fields. According to the rumor floating mines are constantly menacing steamships, even outside the mined sections of the harbor, and no efforts are being made toward recovering them. It is reported that Capt. J. W. Miller of the New York Naval Militia, who is now in Washington, is there in connection with these affairs, and is representing the Adjutant General.

If any recent complaints regarding the inefficiency of the harbor patrol have been forwarded to Admiral Erben, they have not been made public. Daily inquiries at Admiral Erben's office for the last three weeks have elicited the response that the harbor regulations were being satisfactorily observed, and that no reports had been made by the commanders of the patrol boats of mines being torn from their fastenings by passing craft or otherwise.

It was learned yesterday that Capt. Miller is dissatisfied with the organization of the coast and harbor patrol service in so far as it concerns the naval militia of this State. It was said to be through Capt. Miller's efforts that eight tugs were chartered by the State several weeks ago to guard the harbor entrances pending the securing of Government vessels.

Shipping Interests Protected.

The tugs were obtained for five days, to protect, it was said, the shipping interests of the harbor, the protection of the mine connections being subordinated. The fleet was manned by naval militiamen. The tugs were rechartered for five days at the end of the first period, and later their services were offered for an extended term, but they were refused by Admiral Erben, who placed Government vessels in the service.

It was said yesterday by a naval officer that the further services of the State tugs were refused by Admiral Erben because he considered that while the naval militiamen of the Second Battalion worked earnestly and conscientously at the Government vessels, in charge of experienced naval officers and men, could do the work better. It was pointed out that although fewer Government vessels succeeded the State patrol, the reports of violations rapidly decreased.

It is said to be the opinion now of the naval officers in charge of the coast defense system that the enlistment of naval militia for the service in accordance with the provisions of the recent $3,000,000 appropriation bill, will have to be supplemented by a large force of regulars in order to make the service effective. Capt. Miller worked hard to secure the passage of the bill, and, with the understanding, it is said, that the entire coast defense fleet would be placed in the hands of the naval militia.

Admiral Erben, it is understood, has determined to retain the naval officers and men already engaged in the service, and will make use only of such naval militia officers and men as are found capable of performing the duties on the patrol vessels as well as they could be carried out by regular naval men. This, it is declared, will not only prevent the creating of any officers from among the rank and file of the naval militia, but will also prevent the enlistment of a large part of the State forces for this service, and force them if they enlist at all, to serve their one year's term in the regular forces. This is said to be the real reason for Capt. Miller's prolonged visit to the capital.

Commander Belknap Leaves.

Commander Knox, recently attached to the Bureau of Applied Mechanics at the Naval Academy, was yesterday appointed to succeed Commander Charles Belknap in examining the New York Naval Militia for mustering in. Commander Belknap has gone to San Francisco, where he will take command of the collier Nero, which is to accompany the monitor Monadnock to Manila. Lieut. Commander Kelley of the Naval Militia Board was in Philadelphia yesterday inspecting the ocean-going tugs James McAuley and Isabel Dempsey for possible purchase for use in the coast patrol fleet. Members of the board in this city inspected the tugs Governor and Ferguson and the New York Central tugs Nos. 11 and 12.

Lieut. Bruns, Chief Engineer Dixon, and Clerk Barton of the Naval Auxiliary Cruiser Board, will visit Bristol, R. I., to-day and inspect the yacht Ballymena, owned by John Nicholas Brown. Lieut. Commander Kelley will inspect John P. Duncan's yacht the Kanawha at New London.

WORK ON NEW WARSHIPS.

The Alabama's Degree of Completion Ahead of Other Battleships.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Varying degrees of progress were made during the month of May on the five battleships and ten torpedo boats under construction for the navy as shown in the report of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, just issued.

The Alabama, recently launched at the shipyards of Cramp & Sons, records the greatest progress toward completion of any of the battleships of the fleet, her degree of completion being recorded at 53 per cent. as against 50 per cent. on the 1st of May.

The Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Illinois, building at Newport News, advanced 1 per cent. each during the month, and the Wisconsin, under construction at the works of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, moves up 2 per cent., standing now at 38.

Of the two torpedo boats, the Rowan and Mackenzie are practically complete. The Davis lacks only 12 per cent. of it, and good progress is reported on the Dahlgren, Craven, and Farragut. The list, with the degree of completion of each boat, is as follows:

Rowan, 98.5 per cent.; Dahlgren, 73 per cent.; T. A. M. Craven, 54 per cent.; Farragut, 51 per cent.; Davis, 88 per cent.; Fox, 82 per cent.; Mackenzie, 99 per cent.; Stringham, 28 per cent.; Goldsborough, 7 per cent.; Bailey, 2½ per cent.

Work on the submarine boat Plunger, which is being built on the plans of John P. Holland, continues, but the rate of advancement is slow, and it will be a long time yet before the boat is completed. The progress made during May was 2 per cent., from 70 to 72.

NEWS FROM THE NAVY YARD.

The Aileen and Restless Rejoin the Harbor Patrol Fleet.

The steam yachts Aileen and Restless, having coaled and taken on provisions, left the navy yard yesterday and rejoined Admiral Erben's harbor patrol fleet.

The yacht Huntress, which has just been purchased by the Government, has arrived at the navy yard to be overhauled. The Huntress, with the Stranger, Eugenie, and Hist, is to be fitted out for service with the fleets that are now in Cuban waters.

Twenty naval apprentices arrived here from Newport, R. I., and were transferred to the yard on the tug Pawnee. These apprentices will go on the cruiser Topeka. The Topeka is in command of Capt. Cowles, and will sail early next week.

Prize Ship and Cargo to be Sold.

The cargo of the Spanish prize steamship Panama is being unloaded at Pier 20 East River, and such as is manifested to Mexican ports is being returned to the shippers. The freight for Havana and other Cuban ports, consisting of food supplies and some war material, has been condemned as contraband of war. The contraband and ship will be sold at public auction next week, and the crew will sail Saturday on the Tartar Prince for Gibraltar.

The Minneapolis to be Repaired.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 9.—The cruiser Minneapolis arrived at Old Point Comfort to-day and anchored near the Buffalo. She left Admiral Sampson's fleet before the fight at Santiago. The cruiser has been scouting in West Indian waters for the last month. It is said that she came here for repairs.

NAVAL COALING FACILITIES.

Rear Admiral Belknap President of a Board Appointed to Investigate the Subject.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The appointment of Rear Admiral George E. Belknap as President of a board to investigate the question of coaling facilities for battleships at the navy yards on the North Atlantic Coast, announced at the Navy Department to-day, is the first step in an important movement for reform in this particular, which has been inaugurated by Commander R. B. Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment.

Since the breaking out of war with Spain brought the need for coaling facilities to the front, it has developed that there is not a navy yard in this country that has proper provisions for storing a large supply of coal or modern machinery for loading it on board ships. In former times hard coal was used almost exclusively by the navy, and it suffered no injury from lying out in the weather. Now soft coal is used, which is injured by exposure, making it imperative that sufficient storage room should be provided at every navy yard to keep the coal from going to waste. Heretofore, too, the warships have been supplied with coal by private contractors, the Government not undertaking to keep any large store in its own yards.

The war has shown the necessity of having at hand enough fuel to make the Navy Department independent of the lapses and shortcomings of private sources of supply. There is also a crying demand for modern devices for coaling battleships in a hurry, in which the navy yards and coaling stations are at present singularly deficient. It is to investigate and report plans for improving these conditions that the board of which Admiral Belknap is to be the head has been created. The board will endeavor to suggest plans by which every navy yard and coaling station will have plenty of shed room for coal situated so as to be accessible and improved mechanical devices for transferring the fuel to the ships with rapidity.

Commander Bradford, who is an enthusiast in the matter of improved coaling methods, succeeded in securing out of the first appropriation for war purposes enough money to begin the construction at Dry Tortugas of what will be, when completed, the largest and most complete coaling station in this country. From its fine strategic position, commanding the approaches to the Gulf and the possible Nicaragua Canal, through both the Straits of Florida and the Yucatan passage, the Tortugas was recognized as an ideal coaling point for American ships of war, to say nothing of its fine harbor, which is the only one between the Chesapeake Bay and the Rio Grande accessible to the largest battleships at any hour and under any condition of weather.

Realizing these advantages, Commander Bradford set out to utilize them for the benefit of the navy. Work has been in progress there for more than a month on two coal houses, with a capacity of 20,000 tons each, and two coaling wharves, both accessible to the largest ships of the navy and equipped with machinery capable of putting 200 tons an hour into the bunkers of a battleship if necessary. These will be completed about next September.

The Bureau of Equipment is proud of the fleet of colliers it has gotten together since the war preparations began. At that time the Government did not own a coal ship. Now she has sixteen first-class colliers, with a carrying capacity of 50,000 tons, all commanded by naval officers, all manned by regularly enlisted crews, and armed so as to give them the character of public ships of war. In this particular, it is said that our colliers introduce a new feature in international usage. The advantage in the colliers possessing this character are that they are not subject to the right of search and not liable to port dues while they possess the extra territorial character of men-of-war. Being armed, they can themselves make captures.

RED CROSS WORK AT CAMPS.

Services of the Society Accepted and Permission Is Granted by Secretary Alger.

Some time ago Miss Clara Barton asked permission of the proper authorities to establish a Red Cross headquarters in each of the military camps of the United States.

President McKinley referred the matter to Secretary of War Alger, and yesterday a letter arrived at the headquarters of the society in this city in which Secretary Alger grants the desired permission. He says he has issued instructions to the Surgeon General, who will communicate the information to Chief Surgeons of the camps.

Miss Barton yesterday cabled to "Moynier, President International Red Cross, Geneva," as follows:

Our services accepted by both army and navy of the United States. Under the additional articles, the flag of American National Red Cross will soon be placed on the ocean. Our first vessel will be named the Moynier. Your offer to make in our behalf international appeal for financial support gratefully accepted. Remittances payable to me as President.

CLARA BARTON, President.

Free Beds at Hahnemann Hospital.

At a largely attended meeting of the Ladies' Association of the Hahnemann Hospital at the hospital building Wednesday, Mrs. Howard Carroll presiding, it was unanimously resolved that all wards and rooms in the hospital now vacant should be thrown open for the free treatment of the wives and children of soldiers now at the front, who may be in need of such assistance. Funds for this purpose were pledged by the ladies present. Through the efforts of Mrs. Carroll and the women of the association $25,600 was raised a year and a half ago to provide beds for National Guardsmen in the hospital. These beds, five in number, will remain set apart for the benefit of Guardsmen.

Jewish Women's Auxiliary.

There were about fifty women present yesterday to attend the last meeting of the season of the Jewish Women's Auxiliary, No. 8, held at Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulsberger, the President, said that the Auxiliary had collected 2,000 sheets, 1,700 pillow cases, 2,000 towels, 3,000 blankets, 215 rubber sheets, and a large quantity of mosquito netting, which will be forwarded within a few days to Red Cross headquarters. Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, made a report showing that she and her committee had collected $3,000 in cash donations.

Red Cross Contributions.

The American National Red Cross Relief Society, through its Secretary, John Faure, reports the following contributions received yesterday: Miss Celestine Eustis, $50; Lionello Perera & Co., $10; Women's Christian Temperance Union, Cuba, N. Y., $7; Daughters of the American Revolution, New York Chapter, $850; Oelrichs & Co., $500; Misses Bynum and Sargent, $2; William P. Knapp, $10; D. Howard, $5; W. Z. Larned, $25; total, $1,459.

Ice Plant Auxiliary Branches.

The Ice Plant Auxiliary of the Red Cross Relief Committee has again extended its work, and a branch of this auxiliary will be formed in Southampton, Long Island, this week. Miss Catharine Leverich and other members of the auxiliary will go to Southampton to assist in organizing the work. Another branch will be organized in the city this week, the membership of which will be limited to children.

The Ambulance Fund Grows.

The Executive Committee of the First New York Ambulance Red Cross Equipment Society met at the house of Mrs. W. T. Cowles, 689 Madison Avenue, at 2 P. M. Wednesday. Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, the Treasurer, announced a list of new contributions aggregating $5,646.50, which swells the total fund to over $48,000.

Alleged Spy's Misstatement.

A dispatch from Atlanta, Ga., states that a man giving the name of George Edward Vanderbilt of 251 East Fourteenth Street, New York, was locked up at Fort McPherson last Wednesday night on a charge of being a Spanish spy. The address he gave is the residence of ex-Senator William M. Evarts. It was said there that nothing was known of the man.

Japanese Students of the War.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Japanese are the latest to turn up with applications for permission to study the technical features of the present war, and Secretary Alger has granted special permission to Commander Ketsuro Narita of the Imperial Japanese Navy and Lieut. Saneyuki Akiyama to go with the army of occupation of Cuba.

SECOND LEVY OF TROOPS

Adjutant General Informed that the Work of Raising More Volunteers Is Under Way.

FULL INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED

The Governors of the States Will Aid the War Department in the Work of Filling Up Existing Regiments Under Second Call.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Adjutant General is beginning to receive reports from the recruiting parties sent out from volunteer regiments now in the field to raise men for filling these regiments to regular strength. A number of these parties in near-by States have already gotten to work, but so far little more has been done than to select recruiting stations and organize. It will be the middle of next week before any considerable number of enlistments are reported.

The little misunderstanding of the recruiting arrangements on the part of Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey has been cleared up. As soon as the Adjutant General telegraphed the Governor that the recruiting parties had already gone to his State, and explained that it would be perfectly agreeable to the department for the Governor to assemble any recruits he might desire taken into the service at such point as he might fix, and that they would be accepted if able to pass the examination, he answered agreeably.

Adjutant General Corbin said this afternoon that there was no intention at present to make a camp at Montauk Point. He did not deny that a camp might be established there at some future time.

The War Department has issued instructions for the guidance of the officers of the volunteer army detailed to recruit for their own organizations to fill them to the maximum under the second call of the President for 75,000 men. Applicants for enlistment must be between eighteen and forty-five years, of good character and habit, able bodied, free from disease, and must be able to speak the English language.

Married men will be enlisted only upon the approval of the regimental commander. Minors must not be enlisted without the written consent of the parent or guardian. The term of service is two years. For infantry and artillery the weight must not be less than 120 and not more than 190 pounds, and for cavalry the weight is not to exceed 165 pounds, though recruiting officers are authorized in their discretion to accept desirable applicants five pounds or less overweight or underweight.

For a regiment the maximum of all grades, commissioned and enlisted must not exceed 1,326 in infantry or 1,255 in cavalry.

For a company the maximum of all grades is 106 in infantry, 100 in cavalry, 173 in field artillery, and 200 in heavy artillery. Wherever practicable the choice by an accepted applicant of a particular company of the regiment or other organization for which the recruiting officer is making enlistments should be respected.

ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President to-day sent these nominations to the Senate:

Volunteer Army.

Major General—J. WARREN KEIFER of Ohio.

Brigadier General—JOHN P. S. GOBIN of Pennsylvania.

Lieutenant Colonel, Fifth Regiment Volunteer Infantry—ARISTO A. WILEY of Alabama.

Commissaries, with the rank of Captain—THOMAS H. SIMMS of Arkansas, JAMES E. B. STUART of Virginia, CARROLL MERCER of Maryland.

Chief Commissary, with rank of Major—Capt. GEORGE W. H. STOUCH, Third United States Infantry.

Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain—ALBERT GILBERT of New York, LAURANCE C. BAKER of New York, JONATHAN N. PATTEN of Iowa, (nomination J. M. Patten of Iowa withdrawn.)

Chief Quartermaster, with the rank of Major—DAVID HEMPHILL of South Carolina.

Regular Army.

Lieut. Col. HENRY E. NOYES, Second Cavalry, to be Colonel.

Major WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY, Second Cavalry, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Capt. ARGALUS G. HENNISEE, Eighth Cavalry, to be Major.

First Lieut. JOSEPH T. DICKMAN, Third Cavalry, to be Captain.

First Lieut. JOHN F. REYNOLD LANDIS, First Cavalry, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM T. JOHNSTON, Tenth Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

Second Lieut. WILLIAM H. OSBORNE, First Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.

First Lieut. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, Third Artillery, to be Captain.

First Lieut. GEORGE L. ANDERSON, Fourth Artillery, to be Captain.

Second Lieut. ROBERT C. McCLEAVE, to be transferred from artillery arm to infantry arm.

Second Lieut. CONRAD S. BABCOCK, to be transferred from infantry arm to artillery arm.

Navy.

Assistant Surgeon—JANUS RAYNOR WHITING of New York.

J. Warren Keifer.

The nomination by the President of Gen. J. Warren Keifer to be a Major General in the Volunteer Army brings from retirement a man who at one time as Speaker of the House of Representatives was a prominent National figure. He left public life in 1884, and has remained quietly at his home in Springfield, Ohio, except that in 1895 an unsuccessful effort was made to secure for him the Republican nomination for the Governorship of Ohio.

Gen. Keifer was born in Clark County, Ohio, in 1836. His early life was spent on a farm, his education being received at common schools and completed at Antioch College. He read law at Springfield, where he was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and took an active part for Lincoln in the campaign of 1860. At the outbreak of the rebellion he volunteered his services, and was commissioned Major of the Third Ohio Infantry April 27, 1861. He was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the regiment in February of the next year, and was made Colonel of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry Sept. 30, 1862.

He served in campaigns in West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. He was brevetted Brigadier General Nov. 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, and in the month following was commissioned a Brigadier General by President Lincoln. He was made Major General by brevet July 1, 1865. He served four years and four months, and was wounded four times, a wound he received in the battle of the Wilderness May 5, 1864, being a severe one. In 1866 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-sixth United States Infantry, but declined the appointment, preferring to resume the practice of his profession.

Gen. Keifer entered the political field as a candidate for office in 1874, being elected to the Ohio State Senate in that year. In 1876, having served as a delegate at large from Ohio to the National Republican Convention, he was elected as Representative to the Forty-fifth Congress. He was re-elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and Forty-eighth Congresses. He was elected Speaker of the Forty-seventh Congress Dec. 5, 1881, receiving at the last moment the support of the Administration as against the candidacy of Frank Hiscock. Gen. Keifer has been prominent in the Grand Army of the Republic, and is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

John P. S. Gobin.

Gen. John P. S. Gobin, who yesterday was nominated by the President to be a Brigadier General in the volunteer army, is the present Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and a Brigadier General of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. He commanded the Third Brigade of Pennsylvania troops, which were called out by Gov. Hastings to preserve order after the riot by striking miners at Lattimer.

Gen. Gobin was born at Sunbury, Penn., in January, 1837. He was first a printer's apprentice in his native town, then in the newspaper business in Philadelphia; after that a school teacher, and finally a lawyer, reading law with Gen. John K. Clement, and being admitted to practice in 1859.

He enlisted in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment in 1861 shortly after the firing on Sumter, and was mustered out early in 1686, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, earned by gallantry and meritorious conduct. As Captain he was mentioned for gallantry at Pocotaligo, promoted to Major for his bearing at Sabin's Crossroads and Pleasant Hill; in the Shenandoah Valley he commanded his regiment, the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, as Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. At the battle of Cedar Creek he commanded a brigade.

At the close of the war he settled in Lebanon and resumed the practice of law. He is a charter member of Sedgwick Post, G. A. R., and in 1886 he was elected Commander of the Department of Pennsylvania. He is a Trustee of the Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Erie, Vice President of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, and one of the Gettysburg Battlefield Commissioners. In 1874 he was elected Colonel of the Eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, and in 1885 Gov. Pattison appointed him Brigadier General of the Third Brigade.

Gen. Gobin originated the idea of massing the State troops at Mount Gretna. In the railroad riots of 1877 he was in charge of the State Arsenal, at Harrisburg, and later went to Pittsburg with Gov. Hartranft. He is a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, and a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion.

The Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania last week nominated Gen. Gobin for the Lieutenant Governorship.

TROUBLE FOR DR. PETERS.

His Charges of Delinquency by the State Military Authorities May Cause a Court-Martial.

Capt. Madison C. Peters, Chaplain of the Ninth Regiment, who has been making an attack upon the authorities anent the treatment of the National Guard troops, in the opinion of many officers of the National Guard has placed himself liable to a court-martial. He has inveighed against the Governor of the State, who is the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces. According to the Military Code, no officer has a right publicly to criticise a brother officer.

In his sermon last Sunday Chaplain Peters in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church made a long statement of delinquencies on the part of the authorities in handling the troops at the camps, especially in the matter of keeping back the men's pay. In interviews since Sunday Dr. Peters has not softened in any degree the asperity of his criticism.

Every officer in the Guard of this city who follows the run of events has been talking about these statements of the Chaplain. Yesterday, when the news was published that the First Brigade commander was going to make an example of the duty dodgers among the old members who refused to drill at the armories, some of the officers spoke very plainly. Gen. one of them who occupies a high position in the Guard said it was a shame to court-martial the poor enlisted men, unless some decided action is taken to bring the Chaplain to account.

Dr. Peters was seen at his home yesterday and said: "Court-martial me? Let me see, they won't shoot me, will they? Well, they can go ahead with a court-martial, if they choose. In everything I have said standing up for the rights of the soldiers I take back nothing, and the officials cannot muzzle me. I know of what I went on in camp at Peekskill because I was there, and saw the things of which I speak. The Governor and his Adjutant General knew nothing, or practically nothing, because they were with the soldiers less time than they took to eat their luncheon.

"When the wives and children of the defenders of the flag are suffering the pangs of hunger through no fault of the men, but through official neglect or incompetence or something worse, then it is time to throw military dignity to the winds if it prevent truth from being known. I am willing to put aside military dignity if by so doing I can show up the incompetence of my superiors, and bring relief to suffering families. Let them bring me before a court-martial and there will be other facts brought out that will put the blame where it belongs.

"A court-martial is for the ascertainment of the truth. That is what I want to find out both as a taxpayer and Chaplain of a regiment. If the Governor will make out an itemized statement of the expenditures of the million-dollar appropriation, I will investigate each item in it, and if I find it has been properly expended I will make an apology from my pulpit."

MAY ABANDON CAMP ALGER.

The War Department Still Considering the Question.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The officials at the War Department are still considering the question of the advisability of abandoning the camp of the Second Army Corps near Falls Church, Va., for a site in this vicinity better adapted for the accommodation of a large body of troops. By direction of Secretary Alger, an officer of the army accompanied ex-Senator Henderson of Iowa to his country estate, near Glen Carlyn, Va., with a view to its possible use as a place for the encampment of troops in case it is found advantageous to remove them from Camp Alger. Several other sites in this vicinity, including one or two near the Upper Potomac, are also under consideration by the department for the encampment of troops.

Last night an alarm of fire at Camp Alger caused the Seventh Illinois, Sixty-fifth New York, and First Rhode Island regiments to turn out. It proved to be a brush fire, and was soon extinguished. The Sixty-fifth New York, Eighth Ohio, and Sixth Illinois to-day received their pay.

IMMUNE OFFICERS NOT CONFIRMED.

Southern Senators Object to Selecting Them from the North.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Senate in executive session to-day recommitted some of the nominations of officers of the authorized regiments of immunes, and refused for the time to pass upon others. The action was preceded by some sharp criticisms of the circumstances that many Northern men had been nominated to command these troops, which, it is expected, will be enlisted in the South.

The discussion was precipitated by Senator Pettigrew, (Sil. Rep., S. D.,) and was participated in by several Southern Senators, including Messrs. Daniel, (Dem., Va.,) Bacon, (Dem., Ga.,) Pasco, (Dem., Fla.,) and Money, (Dem., Miss.) The Southern men asserted that the regiments could not be recruited if their officers were not known to them, and Senator Pettigrew declared that if Senators were not so much influenced by the hope of a little patronage they would defeat the nominations.

RAW IRISHMAN ENLISTS.

"Oi hev heard av a bit av foightin' goin' on over here, and Oi tho't Oi'd relish a taste av it meself if ye've no objections," said Thomas Shortall of Kilkenny, Ireland, to an officer at the Army Building yesterday. Shortall's name as it happened tallied happily with his financial condition.

He arrived in this city on Wednesday on a freight car from Philadelphia. When the news of America's war with Spain reached Kilkenny a few weeks ago Shortall decided at once to get into the fight. He scraped together a sum of money barely sufficient to pay his fare to Philadelphia in the steerage. Arrived there last week, he managed to evade the immigration authorities somehow, and boarded a convenient freight car bound for New York. Here he secured 20 cents to obtain his declaration of intention papers. These he received yesterday, and hurried at once to the Army Building.

"What experience have you ever had in fighting?" asked Dr. Williamson of the Medical Examining Board.

"Fighting', is it?" said Shortall, "an' sure I was eight years in the Kilkenny Consthabulary, and Oi've come all the way to Ameriky to show that Oireland has good soldiers as will as good prize foighters."

Shortall was at once enlisted, and assigned to the Seventh Artillery, now stationed at Fort Slocum.

NEW PROFESSOR AT LEHIGH.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 9.—Prof. John L. Stewart of the Northeast Manual Training School of Philadelphia has been elected Professor of History and Economics in Lehigh University.

Prof. Stewart was graduated from the Central High School in Philadelphia in 1887, and from the Wharton School of Finance and Economy of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, in which year he was also elected to a Wharton Fellowship in Political Economy and History, which he held until 1898.

Prof. Stewart is the author of several monographs on historical, economic, and eductional subjects.

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WILL CLOSE THEIR STORE ON SATURDAYS AT TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

THE TROOPS AT CAMP BLACK.

Men Lectured for Breaking the Guard Lines—The Twenty-second to Depart To-day.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 9.—The men of the First Battalion of the Forty-seventh Regiment broke the guard lines when the other two battalions were leaving, and followed their comrades to the station to give them a cheer. They found all who had remained in camp on the guard lines when they returned after the train departed, and were lined up for a lecture. They promised not to infringe upon military rules again.

The Twenty-second's recruiting detail will be commanded by Lieut. Col. Thurston. He and Lieut. Romaine will be on duty in Manhattan, and Capt. Curtin will recruit for the Third Battalion in Brooklyn. Lieut. H. F. Steinberger has been designated as commissary officer for Fort Slocum.

Col. Barber of the First Regiment has recalled the order directing Lieut. Col. Stackpoole to repair to Albany to recruit the regiment to its full strength. Instead, the recruiting will be done in different places. Capt. Staats will go to Albany to recruit there. Major Chase will go to Newburg, and Capt. Hitchcock will go to Binghamton. Thus the different places from which the old separate companies come will have a chance to fill up the ranks. Lieut. Col. Stackpoole has been ordered to command the detachment of the regiment at Fort Hamilton.

The commissions of the officers of the First, Twenty-second, and Forty-seventh arrived to-day and were distributed.

The Twenty-second expects to break camp by 8:30 to-morrow morning and start for the three posts in the harbor where it is to be landed. The First has not yet received transportation orders, and does not know when it will get away.

DEPARTURE OF THE 47TH.

Two Battalions Leave Camp Black for Rhode Island Posts.

Eight companies, the Second and Third Battalions of the Forty-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteers, departed from Camp Black yesterday in charge of Lieut. Col. William H. Hubbell and Major Harry C. Barthman. The companies included B, D, G, F, I, K, E, and A. The first six companies go to Fort Adams, R. I., and the other two to Dutch Island, R. I. The men left behind them the First Battalion of the regiment, under Col. William Eddy.

Col. Eddy and his staff accompanied the two battalions from the camp to the railroad station, and the battalions also marched in review before Gen. Pennington. The trains carrying the men pulled out of the Camp Black station at 11:25. The boys of the Forty-seventh left behind gave their departing comrades a hearty send off. The First Battalion also under orders to proceed to Rhode Island

The two battalions arrived in Long Island City at 12:30 P. M. There were many relatives from Brooklyn waiting for them. The men got off the cars at the head of East Avenue, and marched to the pier of the Yellow Pine Lumber Company. The Stonington steamboat Rhode Island was there to take the men to their destination. The transfer of the men and their baggage was necessarily slow, and the relatives and friends of the soldier boys had all the time they wanted to take final farewells. It was noticeable that there were no tear-stained faces. If it was a disappointment to the soldiers to be sent to do garrison duty in Rhode Island, so far away from the scene of actual hostilities, it was glad news to their families.

The men sailed at 6:15 P. M. Before leaving the Quartermaster's Department bought up all the bread to be had in the neighborhood and all the cake he could get.

GEN. GRANT'S COMMAND.

The First Division of the Third Corps Anxious to Retain Him—Mrs. Grant at Chattanooga.

CHICKAMAUGA, PARK, June 9.—Much interest is manifested here regarding the permanent assignment of Brigadier General Grant, who is now temporarily in command of the First Division, Third Army Corps. To-day the General received the order from the War Department assigning him for duty in the First Corps, but his many military friends say that, having been temporarily in command of the First Division of the Third Corps, even when he was Colonel of the Fourteenth New York, and having assisted largely in its organization, he now by reason of his promotion is entitled to its command. Nor only is his old regiment in the First Division of the Third Corps, but he is personally acquainted with all the brigade and regimental commanders, and aware of every detail of the administrative history of the division.

At the present time there seems to be a decided scarcity of Brigadiers at Chickamauga Park, and the few that are here command divisions. The purpose of this seems to have been to assign every available Brigadier General to command brigades at Tampa, leaving here only enough Brigadiers for divisions and permitting senior Colonels to command Brigadiers. According to this rule, Gen. Grant would naturally take the command of a division. The men in the First Division of the Third Corps seem to be unanimously in favor of his selection as their commander, and it were not unmilitary in addition to that effect signed by every brigade and regimental commander in the division would go forward to the Secretary of War. As it is, however, they have decided to forward some papers expressing their desires.

Gen. Grant does not want to leave his present command, and they no less dislike to part with the General. The commanders who are forwarding this movement are a unit to retain him. His command now consists of the Fourteenth New York, Col. Wilder; the First Missouri, Col. Cavender; the Second Nebraska, Col. Olsen; the Eighth New York, Col. Chauncey; the First Vermont, Col. Mimms, and the Third Tennessee, Col. Tyffe. The Colonels acting as Brigadiers are Col. Bills of Nebraska, Col. Batdorf of Missouri, and Col. Clark of Vermont. It is understood Gen. Grant's friends in Washington are also interesting themselves in his behalf. Mrs. Fred Grant arrived to-night in Chattanooga, and will visit the General to-morrow. She will stop at Lookout Inn, on Lookout Mountain. Mrs. Grant was met at the station by Capt. Almy of Gen. Wade's staff, and Capt. Avery of Company C, of the Fourteenth New York. The General, owing to his recent illness, was unable to meet his wife.

A large tree fell over to-day in the Fourteenth New York camp, very nearly crushing the tents. In falling it veered just enough to save the men from injury. Fire broke out to-day twice between Daltons Ford and Hallsford. The first time the entire division had to send large details to put it out, and, as no water could be obtained, the men were forced to use dirt to smother it. The second time it was even harder and extra men had to be sent. It has just been finally put out. It is suspected that prowlers outside of the command have been doing it. Guards are now patrolling this point. Col. Chauncey has appointed as Chaplain the Rev. Franklin Nelson Streeter.

There is absolutely no truth in the stories sent out from here that the mail of the soldiers is being robbed. There have been one or two instances where letters have been reported lost, but if there has been any complaint that letters have been robbed the authorities know nothing of it.

The Post Office Department has ordered the erection of a building at this point for the use of the money order department, which has been steadily growing. An idea may be had of the business at this office when it is known that the sale of postage stamps yesterday was 30,000 two-cent stamps. The supply on hand gave out, and many soldiers who had emergency letters bought four-cent stamps, rather than wait for a new supply.

CANVAS UNIFORM CONTRACTS.

Awarded on Wednesday as No Suitable Material Could Be Had Before.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The discovery that the contracts awarded in New York yesterday for canvas uniforms for the army are the first steps actually taken toward equipping the troops with clothing suitable to the Cuban climate has caused little less than a sensation here. While no direct statements have been made to that effect, the understanding has been that these canvas uniforms were being manufactured in quantities for some time past. It has never been suspected that six weeks after the declaration of war the first contract for the very class of clothing pronounced most necessary for the troops who are to fight in the tropics was still unlet.

At the office of the Quartermaster General it is said in explanation of the delay that it is due solely to the impossibility of getting the right sort of material for the uniforms. Two previous sets of bids have been opened in New York for these canvas uniforms, and in each case all the bids had to be rejected because the material was unsatisfactory. It was not until the third set of tenders was opened that satisfactory goods were offered, and it was possible to award contracts. Apparently, the officials in charge say, there was no stock of the quality of canvas needed for the uniforms in this country when the war broke out. As soon, however, as the Government's wants became generally known, manufacturers set to work to make the material desired, and now there is a plentiful supply.

There is a difference of opinion in the Quartermaster's Department as to the advantage possessed by the canvas over the regulation uniform. The canvas was selected by Gen. Miles, but some of the officials in the Quartermaster's office believe that the light blue flannel blouse, unlined, with lightweight trousers, and a blue flannel shirt will make a cooler and more serviceable uniform than the closely woven canvas and drills.

The two cowboy regiments commanded by Cols. Grigsby and Wood were equipped with the lightweight dark brown canvas working suits of the regular army, which they are said to have found satisfactory. The material of these suits is considerably lighter in weight and darker in color than that selected by Gen. Miles for the Cuban uniforms. The regulars are understood to have been very generally supplied with them before the war began, and no satisfactory reason appears why they are not wearing them now instead of the heavy blue regulation uniforms.

A story was in circulation here to-day to the effect that Gen. Miles, in his report of the condition of things at Tampa, resulting from the congestion of freight there, had reflected seriously upon the competency of the Commissary and Quartermaster's Departments, and that Gens. Eagan and Ludington, heads of those departments, respectively, had united in a somewhat heated protest to the Secretary of War against Gen. Miles's criticisms.

Gen. Ludington, Quartermaster General, when asked concerning the story, said that it had no foundation beyond the fact that Gen. Miles had reported a serious congestion of freight at Tampa, which condition had since been largely remedied. The commanding General had not, however, Gen. Ludington said, reflected upon any officer or department in his report. The congestion at Tampa, the Quartermaster General said, was the unavoidable result of rushing in there more supplies and equipment than could be handled at once. The combination of the railroads and of the receiving authorities had been exceeded, and delay had resulted. Where so many men were massed at a small town, with few terminal facilities, such a result was, he thought, unavoidable.

THE ST. MARY'S SAILS.

The schoolship St. Mary's sailed Wednesday morning on her annual Summer cruise. The complement of the St. Mary's is eighty cadets, but she has twenty-two officers and a crew aboard, who will instruct the cadets and take charge of the vessel in an emergency.

The first stopping place will be Oyster Bay, where practice will be engaged in. The vessel will then proceed to New London, Newport, Boston, Portland, Halifax, and Greenland. The ship will await orders off Greenland, and if the war with Spain is over by the time she arrives there, it is probable that the cruise will be extended into European waters.

Lieut. Howard Patterson is in command, having been specially detached from the New York Naval School. He was Admiral of the Haitien fleet during the civil war there. The ship has guns and plenty of ammunition aboard, but she will not hunt Spaniards, as she is a wooden vessel.

Newspaper Man Found Dead.

Alfred Balch, a reporter, was found dead in a room at Hall's Hotel, Park Row and Duane Street, Wednesday. His brother Berkeley Balch, is an agent at 29 Broadway. Mr Balch was forty-five years old and lived at 160 East Ninety-fourth Street.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4.28	Sun sets	7:30
Moon rises	11:58		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.	

The Wanamaker Store

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HERE'S another chance, but it's limited to five hundred suits. We wish there were more, but such good things are scarce.

The suits are new and immensely pretty. There is a large proportion of natural linen and grass linen cloths used, together with galateas, drills and ducks. Much care and cost has been put into the trimmings and embroideries. As a whole, they are splendid suits, and their regular prices would be $3, $4 and $5 at a low estimate.

Take them at half,—

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Only 500 of them. Better come early than be too late.

A Fan for the Graduate? WE think there's never been a collection of handsomer fans than that we've recently gathered from abroad and from the best manufacturers at home. A display in a Broadway window will give a hint only of the many beautiful Parisian fans in the stock. They come to us just in the nick of time for the commencement period. You may choose a pretty one for $1, and from that by easy steps to $95 for a magnificent ivory hand-painted affair, with 32 separate sticks and jeweled rivets. Others like this:

At $73—Black spangled net; point lace applique; shell sticks inlaid with spangles.
At $63—Small Empire; pearl sticks with inlaid spangles; Watteau painting on kid.
At $44—Point lace, spangled; shell sticks inlaid with gilt, silver or spangles.
At $38.50—Duchesse lace; pearl sticks; inlaid with gold.
At $14—Duchesse lace; pearl sticks; some plain, some hand painted.
At $1.75 to $3.25—Silk gauze; hand painted or spangled.
At $1 to $3.75—Silk gauze, hand painted; or lace edge.

Broadway.

Framed Artotypes Never so Cheap. THERE are just one hundred this morning. Selected subjects, prettily framed in solid ornamented oak with gilt inside; size 24x20. You've never seen anything so good at $4. Our price to-day is $2.75.

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Women's Shoes for Hot Weather. EVERYTHING that's good, and cheaper price than anywhere. That's the standard that the shoe store is trying to attain. How well does it succeed? It's your opinion that counts, not ours.

In forming your opinion on quality and cost, look at these Oxford shoes for women at

Two Dollars

and try to match them elsewhere at that price.

Of tan or black kidskin, turned soles, patent leather tips or plain toes. Six different shapes.

We have finer shoes, but the effort to turn out something exceptionally good for two dollars has resulted in a really remarkable shoe and one worth talking about prominently.

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Among them is the "Arnold" knit night drawers for the littlest ones. Summer weight, light and cool, but a perfect protection against change or straying draughts.

Prices according to sizes are 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c. and 90c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

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WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

No More Cloth Sets

WE hadn't many yesterday morning, but they went like snow in June. We bound up fewer in cloth because most people prefer large volumes in leather binding. It wears better. The set is such an unusual value at the Wanamaker History Club prices and terms that many people choose the full morocco style, although we recommend the half Russia. It's good enough for any one, but no binding is *too* good for Ridpath. You'll have to take our recommendation unless you come early as there are next to none of the full bound left. Not many of the half Russia either. They cannot last more than four or five days at most. Then the club closes—no waiting list—it will not re-open. The price dies with it. This is the golden opportunity—but only for prompt folks. The other sort will pay double;—read the publishers' letter.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1898.

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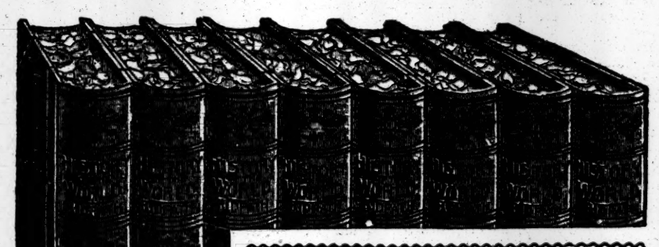

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ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Erratic Playing Once More Enabled the Chicagos to Defeat the New Yorks.

DOHENY'S STRIKE-OUT RECORD

Twelve Men Were Fooled by the Local Pitcher, Who at Other Times Was Unsteady—Disastrous Eighth Inning—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	13	.690
Boston	28	15	.651
Cleveland	28	15	.651
Baltimore	23	15	.605
New York	22	20	.524
Chicago	22	21	.512
Pittsburg	22	22	.500
Philadelphia	18	21	.462
Brooklyn	18	23	.410
Washington	15	27	.357
St. Louis	14	28	.333
Louisville	14	31	.311

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Chicago, 10; New York, 8.
Cleveland, 11; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 6.
Washington, 9; Pittsburg, 1.

Games To-day.

Chicago in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Baltimore.
Cincinnati in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The New Yorks again suffered a defeat at the hands of the Chicagos at the Polo Grounds yesterday, in the presence of about 1,200 persons, the smallest crowd of the season. For a few innings the local players displayed some of their true form, but when a victory seemed assured they fell back into their erratic form and lost the game. The umpire's lot was not a happy one, for there were kicks galore. When McDonald refused to declare Kilroy out at the plate, in the eighth inning, half a dozen players from each team crowded around him and an exciting argument took place, in which the spectators joined. The result was that Grady, who apparently did more talking than the rest, was ordered out of the game.

It was at this stage that erratic playing gave the visitors a victory. After Donahue had hit safely Doheny gave Kilroy and Ryan a base on balls, and then struck out Everett. Then Gleason made an error on La Chance's grounder, and Donahue scored, leaving the bases still occupied. The following play caused the row: Dahlen hit a high fly to Gleason. The latter threw to the plate after catching it to stop Kilroy. The throw was good, but just as Grady was about to put the ball on Kilroy the latter put up his hand and knocked the ball out of Grady's hand. It looked like a clear case of interference, and when McDonald failed to declare the runner out Grady became livid with rage. While he was arguing the other two runners were moving up. He quickly threw the ball to Hartman, but it went wide and Ryan and La Chance crossed the plate with the two runs that eventually won the game.

Doheny broke the strike-out record for the season. He struck out twelve batters. This good work was offset by five wild pitches, seven bases on balls, and two batsmen hit. Despite his erratic work, however, he would have won his game had he been properly supported. Van Haltren contributed two runs to the visitors' score in the second inning and Gleason and Grady helped the Orphans to another brace of runs in the eighth inning.

Wood began to pitch for the Orphans, but the locals took such a strong liking to his curves that he was relieved by Kilroy after the New Yorks had secured the lead in the sixth inning. Tiernan's home run in the first inning was a promising start for the locals. The visitors scored five unearned runs in the second and third innings. In the fourth and fifth innings the New Yorks managed to get three runs across the plate by timely batting after the visitors made errors. The visitors added a run to their score in the sixth which was due to an error by Van Haltren and Doheny's wildness, and then the locals took the lead by scoring four times on singles by Van Haltren and Joyce, a home run by McCreery, Tiernan's sacrifice, and two bases on balls. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Tiernan, lf..1	1	1	1	0		Ryan, lf...1	1	1	0	1	
Davis, ss...0	1	1	2	0		Everett, 1b..0	0	6	2	0	
V. Hal'n, cf..1	3	2	0	3		Isbell, cf....0	0	4	1	1	
Hartm'n, 3b.0	2	0	0	1		Chance, cf...1	0	0	0	0	
Gleason, 2b..0	1	2	3	2		Dahlen, ss..0	0	3	3	1	
Joyce, rf....1	1	1	0	0		McCor'k, 3b.1	1	0	1	1	
McCr'y, c....1	1	1	1	0		Mertes, rf...1	3	1	1	0	
Warner, c..0	0	4	2	0		Connors, 2b.1	2	1	3	1	
Grady, c....2	0	4	1	1		Donohue, c..3	2	9	0	0	
Zearfoss, c..0	1	2	1	0		Wood, p....1	1	2	3	0	
Doheny, p..2	0	0	2	0		Kilroy, p....1	1	0	0	0	
*Ruste 0	0	0	0	0			1	0	0	0	
Totals..8	12	27	12	7		Totals..10	10	27	11	5	

New York	1	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	0—8
Chicago	0	3	2	0	0	1	4	0	0—10

*Ruste batted for Joyce in ninth inning.

Earned runs—New York, 3. Home runs—McCreery, Tiernan. Double play—McCormick, Connor, and Everett. First base on errors—New York, 3; Chicago, 2. Sacrifice hits—Tiernan, Donohue. Hits—Off Doheny, 10; off Woods, 10; off Kilroy, 2. Innings pitched—By Doheny, 9; by Woods, 6; by Kilroy, 3. First base on balls—Off Doheny, 7; off Woods, 2; off Kilroy, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Everett, 2. Struck out—By Doheny, 12; by Woods, 2; by Kilroy, 4. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitches—Doheny, 5. Left on bases—New York, 7; Chicago, 9. Umpire—Mr. McDonald. Assistant Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS BROOKLYN.

The Home Team Could Not Hit Powell's Pitching.

The Brooklyns again proved easy victims for the Clevelands at Washington Park yesterday. The home players were unable to hit Powell, while the Clevelands hit Miller so freely that he was replaced by Hansford in the third inning. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf...0	0	4	0	0		Burkett, lf..1	1	1	0	0	
Jones, rf....0	0	1	1	0		Childs, 2b...2	0	2	4	2	
Lach'ce, ss.0	2	0	3	2		Wallace, 3b.2	2	1	2	0	
Sheckard, cf.0	1	3	0	0		McKean, ss.4	1	3	1	3	
Tucker, 1b..0	0	7	3	1		Tebeau, 1b..0	4	11	0	0	
Hallman, 2b.2	1	1	5	2		Blake, rf....1	4	3	0	0	
Shindle, 3b..0	1	0	5	0		McAleer, cf..0	0	2	0	0	
Ryan, c.....0	0	2	8	0		Criger, c....0	0	4	1	0	
Miller, p....0	0	1	0	0		Powell, p....1	1	1	2	0	
Hansford, p.0	0	0	0	2							
Total 2	5	27	21	5		Total-....11	13	27	18	2	

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Cleveland	4	3	0	1	2	1	0	0	0—11

Stolen bases—McAleer, Tebeau, Griffin. Two-base hits—McKean, Blake, Tebeau, Wallace, (2.) Double plays—Childs, McKean, and Tebeau; Hallman and Tucker. First base on balls—Off Miller, 5; off Hanford, 5; off Powell, 4. Struck out—By Powell, 4. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 14; Cleveland, 7. Innings pitched—By Miller, 2; by Hansford, 7. Hits—Off Miller, 4; off Hansford, 9. Umpire—Mr. Wood. Assistant umpire—Mr. Swartwood.

Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 5.

BOSTON, June 9.—After Cincinnati had tied the game to-day in the ninth, Stivetts, who batted for Klobedanz, won the game for Boston by a home run after two strikes had been called. The visitors made a hard struggle to win, but Klobedanz was a trifle too much for them, while the home team backed him up in good style. Score:

Boston	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1—6
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—5

Earned runs—Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Base hits—Boston, 11; Cincinnati, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Cincinnati, 2. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Cincinnati, Hill, Dammann, and Vaughn. Umpire—Mr. Cushman. Assistant umpire—Mr. Heydler.

Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The Quakers defeated St. Louis this afternoon in a well-played game. Hughey and Donohue pitched good ball and were well supported. Attendance, 2,283. Score:

Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 6. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Philadelphia, Donahue and McFarland; St. Louis, Hughey and Clements. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant umpire—Mr. Curry.

Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 6.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Both pitchers were hit hard and often to-day. The home players were more fortunate in bunching their hits, while the visitors' errors were costly. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	—8
Louisville	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2—6

Base hits—Baltimore, 15; Louisville, 14. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 4. Batteries—Baltimore, Maul and Robinson; Louisville, Ehret and Snyder. Umpire—Mr. Snyder. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Andrews.

Washington, 9; Pittsburg, 1.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Senators won an errorless game to-day by good hitting. Attendance, 2,500. Score:

Washington	4	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Washington, 9; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Washington, 16; Pittsburg, 6. Batteries—Washington, Weyhing and McGuire; Pittsburg, Hart and Schriver. Umpire—Mr. Lynch. Assistant umpire—Mr. Connolly.

Other Games.

At Montreal—Springfield, 8; Montreal, 6.
At Rochester—Syracuse, 12; Rochester, 6.
At Toronto—Toronto, 10; Providence, 8.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 6; Wilkesbarre, 5.
At Paterson—Hartford, 4; Paterson, 3.
At Reading—Reading, 10; Newark, 3.

THE CHESS MATCH IN VIENNA.

Adjourned Games Concluded with Tarrasch in the Lead.

VIENNA, June 9.—The games left adjourned in previous rounds of the international chess tournament here were concluded to-day, the results being as follows:

Walbrodt beat Trenchard, Tarrasch beat Caro, (both these results were expected,) and Halprin and Schiffers drew.

When the Halprin-Schiffers game was adjourned yesterday it was generally believed that Schiffers would win.

The game reported yesterday as won by Baird against Burn was really scored by the latter.

Here follow the totals of all the players, according to the official score sheet:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	4½	1½	Pillsbury	4½	1½
Baird	½	5½	Schiffers	3½	2½
Blackburne	2½	3½	Schlechter	3	3
Burn	3	3	Schwarz	½	5½
Caro	1½	4½	Showalter	3	3
Halprin	3	3	Steinitz	4½	1½
Janowski	3	3	Tarrasch	5	1
Lipke	3½	2½	Trenchard	½	4½
Marco	2½	2½	Tschigorin	3½	2½
Maroczy	3½	2½	Walbrodt	3½	2½

The order of play in the seventh round, to be played to-morrow, will be as follows:

Seventh Round.—Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Pillsbury vs. Marco, Janowski vs. Steinitz, Schiffers vs. Maroczy, Tarrasch vs. Halprin, Alapin vs. Schwarz, Walbrodt vs. Lipke, Burn vs. Caro, Trenchard vs. Baird, and Showalter vs. Tschigorin.

BRITISH GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

Harry Vardon Wins the Honor in Scotland the Second Time.

The recent victory by Harry Vardon of the open championship of Great Britain is the second he has had for that honor. Willie Park, who led up to the final round, is probably better known in this country than any of the other prominent foreign professionals. He was Great Britain's open golf champion for 1887 and 1889. He has made two visits to this country, the first time being about three years ago, when he played over most of our links. A series of three contests for $600 was arranged between him and Willie Dunn, the games being played at Shinnecock, Morristown, and St. Andrew's, and Park won. His brother, Mungo Park, is the professional at the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, and has just gone to Boston to play in the open championship of America next week at the Myopia Hunt Club.

Champion Vardon is one of the two foreign professionals, the second being James Braid, whom the St. Andrew's Golf Club desired to bring over to America in the Fall. The idea failed to arouse the expected enthusiasm for professional golf, and the scheme had to be dropped. Now that Vardon has won the championship of Scotland and England, it is possible that the St. Andrew's and other golf clubs may take up the idea with more success.

Wife Murderer Hanged.

CORNING, N. Y., June 9.—Walter E. Goodwin, who on Sept. 3, 1897, murdered his young wife at Mansfield, Tioga County, Pennsylvania, was hanged in the county jail yard at Wellsborough to-day. He died proclaiming his innocence, and protested that the deed was done by Gertrude Taylor, and that he was only an accomplice. The Taylor girl was with him at the time of the crime, and at the trial turned State's evidence.

RACING AT GRAVESEND

All of the Favorites Excepting Cleophus Were Beaten at Brooklyn Jockey Club's Track.

PEEP O' DAY RAN A GOOD RACE

Counsellor Wernberg Won the Manhansett Stakes and Sanders the Falcon Stakes—Trial Race for Several of the Suburban Handicap Nominations.

It was a sorry day for the backers of the favorites at the Gravesend track yesterday, as all of them were beaten with the single exception of Cleophus in the last race, and as she was at the prohibitive odds of 1 to 6, her victory did not much benefit the players. Two races each for Maher and Sims and one each for Sloan and Songer was the record for the jockeys, and Sloan's victory was in the most important event of the afternoon, a run of a mile and a quarter, which was really a trial for several of the horses that will run in the Suburban a week from Saturday.

On Deck was made the favorite for this contest, which was the second race of the afternoon, and Havoc and Don de Oro were about even second choices, while Peep o' Day was barely nibbled at by the players who back horses to run into the places. Mr. Fitzgerald got the horses away to a very even break, and Peep o' Day went to the front to set the pace for the party. Sims at once took a restraining pull on Don de Oro, placing him at the rear of the field of horses, instead of permitting him to run freely, as the horse was manifestly anxious to do. Havoc and Royal Stag followed Peep o' Day as he went romping along as if the race were a quarter dash instead of a run at the Suburban distance. Whenever an attempt was made by any of the party to go to the front, Sloan staved them off handily, and so was able to swing into the stretch close to the rail and about a length in advance of the field. Then Taral on On Deck and Sims on Don de Oro set sail for the leader in earnest. The Don was able to catch Peep o' Day, something that the others utterly failed to accomplish, and for the last quarter of a mile of the run there was a pretty race between the pair. But Sims had waited so long with the Don, and had made up the distance between his horse and the leader so very rapidly, that the Don did not seem to relish it at all. All he was able to do, at all events, was to catch up with Peep o' Day and run lapped on him to the end of the journey, where he was beaten only by a short head. Peep o' Day hung to his work gamely and well, and seems to be in his very best form just now, so that there will be trouble for some of the handicap horses from that quarter when the lot get to racing at Sheepshead Bay, which, by the way, is a track that Peep o' Day always had a fancy for, and ran his best races over. On Deck's showing was a disappointment to many, as he was well fancied to win the Suburban. He was a little "on the big side," as the trainers say, and will possibly do better on the day of the big race.

Of the other five races two were stakes, one, the Manhansett, for two-year-olds, and the other, the Falcon, for three-year-olds. For the first-named the fancy of the talent was Kingdon, and he was a 1 to 3 chance in the speculation. He was slow in getting away from the post, ran in last place for about half the journey, and was easily beaten out by Counsellor Wernberg, who came with a well-timed rush at the end, and won very handily by a couple of lengths. The time of the race, 0:55¼, was the best made at the track this year, and was fast enough to beat anything but a real "cracker."

Sanders gave every one a genuine surprise by winning the Falcon Stakes from Nuto, who was ridden with very poor judgment by Sloan, who not only took the longest way around to get to the finish, but messed his horse all about over the track when he got into the stretch. There was a wild tip about before the race on "Jack" McDonald's pair, Central Trust and Flax Spinner, and they were backed with as much confidence as if it was impossible for them to lose. Yet they showed no speed at any part of the journey, and were the last two to finish in the field of six. Blueaway, who ran third, is about ready to win a race, and he might have landed the Falcon Stakes yesterday had he not been knocked nearly to his knees when the horses were making the first turn, the result of a collision with Central Trust, during a general lot of crowding.

The race for the money in the first dash, which was for two-year-olds, was narrowed down to a struggle between Cormorant and Sir Hubert, in which the former was successful, thanks to a very clever bit of riding by Maher, who is about the best of the lightweight jockeys, with the possible exception of Sloan. Maher's mount beat Sloan's home in this contest by a head, and there was the same difference between Kirkwood and Chemisette for the third money, the latter pair being separated from the former by a couple of lengths.

Imperator and Cleophus had easy victories in the last two races of the afternoon, Songer riding the former and Sims the latter. Imperator won by a big space from Billali, who just beat Rotterdam for the second money. The finish in the last race was relatively the same, Cleophus being the winner and Juno and Bona Dea the pair that fought it out for the second money, with Juno the successful one of the pair.

The Summaries.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished, and the betting against each of the starters, is given herewith:

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $600 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02⅖. No bid for the winner.

1—Cormorant, Rogers & Rose's b. c., by Phoenix-Glen Hop, 100 pounds, $500, 16 to 5 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
2—Sir Hubert, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 100, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sloan)
3—Kirkwood, T. F. Barrett & Co.'s ch. c., 110, 10 to 1.....(Ballard)

Chemisette, 100, 6 to 1, (Hirsch;) Tendresse, 104, 5 to 1, (Spencer;) Chopin, 109, 60 to 1, (Lambley;) Joe Carroll, 104, 30 to 1, (Coyle;) Diminutive, 100, 30 to 1, (Bergen,) and Sir Florian, 110, 8 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:09.

1—Peep o' Day, J. A. McCormack's b. h., 5 years, by Ayrshire-Sunbeam, 116 pounds, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sloan)
2—Don de Oro, August Belmont's ch. c., 4, 122, 3 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Sims)
3—On Deck, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 4, 124, 9 to 5.....(Taral)

Havoc, 6, 126, 3 to 1, (Williams;) Royal Stag, 5, 117, 10 to 1, (Irving,) and Howard Mann, 5, 110, 40 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a head; four lengths between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—Manhansett Stakes for two-year-olds of $2,000, of which $300 to second and $200 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time —0:55¼.

1—Counsellor Wernberg, J. McLaughlin's b. c., by Sir Modred-Nonage, 115 pounds, 3 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Kingdon, M. F. Dwyer's b. c., 122, to 3.....(Sloan)
3—Miller, P. J. Dwyer's br. c., 115, 25 to 1.....(Doggett)
4—Larva, Marcus Daly's ch. c., 122, 20 to 1.....(Taral)

Won easily by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Falcon Selling Stakes for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, $15 forfeit, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49⅘. No bid for the winner.

1—Sanders, P. J. Dwyer's b. c., by Hanover-Constantinople, $1,500, 101 pounds, 15 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Nuto, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., 101, 7 to 10 and out.....(Sloan)
3—Blueaway, James Galway's b. c., 101, 12 to 1.....(Songer)

Ortoland, 101, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Central Trust, 112, 2 to 1, (Spencer,) and Flax Spinner, 106, 2 to 1, (Hewett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length; a neck between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling. Purse $500, added to an entrance fee of $10 each, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¼. No bid for the winner.

1—Imperator, James Galway's br. c., 4 years, by Iroquois-Glenview, $1,000, 109 pounds, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Songer)
2—Billali, W. C. Daly's br. g., 4, 101, 15 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Rotterdam, J. L. Dwyer's b. c., 4, 109, 6 to 1, (Sims)

Babieca, 3, 104, 30 to 1, (Irving;) Zanone, 5, 116, 4 to 1, (O'Leary;) Peat, 5, 123, 8 to 5, (Hewett;) Charentus, 4, 101, 100 to 1, (Coyle;) Decide, 5, 101, 12 to 1, (Hamilton;) Prince Auckland, 3, 95, 30 to 1, (Lambley;) Mary Black, 3, 95, 50 to 1, (Maher;) Ovida, 5, 99, 100 to 1, (Hotershall,) and Tappan, 4, 107, 30 to 1, (Ballard,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by three lengths; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward. Purse $600 added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:48.

1—Cleophus, M. F. Dwyer's ch. f., 4 years, by Wagner-Linnie, 114 pounds, 1 to 6 and out.....(Sims)
2—Juno, G. Winslow's ch. m., 5, 104, 10 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Spencer)
3—Bona Dea, Bromley & Co.'s b. f., 3, 87, 15 to 1.....(O'Connor)

Bon Ino, 4, 107, 20 to 1, (Williams;) Ella Daly, 3, 87, 100 to 1, (Holtershall,) and Fenetta, 3, 87, 100 to 1, (Maken,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by two lengths; a head between second and third.

HAN D'OR DEFEATS PLAUDIT.

World's Record for a Mile and a Half Beaten in the Latonia Derby.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Plaudit, considered by many the greatest three-year-old of the year, met his first defeat of the season to-day in the Latonia Derby. Han d'Or is the colt that lowered the colors of the Madden pride, and in doing it he also lowered the world's record for a mile and a half. Ten thousand persons cheered Han d'Or as he came down the stretch. Martin was whipping Plaudit, and a hundred yards from the wire the latter made a gallant effort to come on, but it was no use. His speed and endurance were gone, and Han d'Or crossed the wire a winner by three lengths amid great excitement in the grand stand and loud cheers from the hundreds of stable hands in the field.

No race at Latonia ever created more enthusiasm. The track was lightning fast, and all conditions favored good time. However, but few people thought the world's record would be beaten. The race from a time standpoint was a most remarkable one. There were but two starters, and little time was lost in getting them away from the post. The pair went away heads together, and Han d'Or at once set out to make his own pace. The first half mile was covered in 0:50, the six furlongs in 1:14¼, seven furlongs in 1:27½, mile in 1:40¼, mile and an eighth in 1:54, and the mile and a quarter in 2:07¼, the final time being 2:32½, which is a quarter of a second better than any previous record.

Plaudit could never overtake Han d'Or from the start. The latter led by three lengths until the stretch was reached, when Plaudit tried to make his run, but the killing pace had told on him, and Han d'Or won in handy fashion. Jockey Conley, who rode the winner, was surrounded by a large crowd after he dismounted and carried to the scales room on the shoulders of several enthusiastic friends.

Plaudit was 1 to 7 in the betting, while as good as 5 to 1 could be had against Han d'Or. The Derby is worth $7,000 to the winner. Han d'Or is the property of George A. Singerly.

Lingfield Park Spring Meeting.

LONDON, June 9.—At the second day's racing of the Lingfield Park Spring meeting to-day, Sir R. Waldie Griffiths's four-year-old b. f. Merle, won the Prince of Wales Cup. The following was the result in detail:

Sir R. Waldie Griffiths four-years-old b. f. Merle, by St. Serf-Thistlefield.....1
Mr. August Belmont's three-year-old ch. c. Bridegroom II., by Rayon d'Or-St. Bridget...2
Capt. Freville Cookson's three-years-old b. c. Gay Lumley, by Saraband-Lady Lumley.....3

RACE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Yachtsmen Interested in an Expected Challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton, Who May Arrive To-day.

The prospect of another challenge for the America's Cup was the principal topic of conversation among yachtsmen yesterday. Devotees of the sport and the members of the New York Yacht Club in particular are eagerly awaiting the arrival of Sir Thomas Lipton, who is expected to-day from London, and who has crossed the ocean, if rumor be true, for the purpose of arranging a series of races for the "blue ribbon of the seas." At the Madison Avenue home of the New York Yacht Club yesterday afternoon, nothing official had been heard of the deal, but Secretary Oddie stated that should Sir Thomas exhibit any desire to arrange for another international contest, he would find the members of the club ready to meet him more than half way.

"I believe I voice the opinion of every member of the club, when I say that nothing would be more satisfactory to us than to have Sir Thomas challenge for the trophy," said Mr. Oddie. "The formal challenge must come through a club on the other side, of course, after which the details of the contests could be mutually agreed upon. I can promise that should he desire a race, the New York Yacht Club will treat him in the most sportsmanlike manner and guarantee him an open course and a good race.

"The contest might be arranged for next year if he so desires and that time would be eminently satisfactory to us. I have no knowledge of any challenge as yet and up to the present time there has been no official communication between myself and Mr. Lipton or his representatives. I hope, however, the rumor is true."

Sir Thomas Lipton's name does not appear in the universal yacht list as an owner, although a friend of his stated yesterday that he had been interested in yachting for many years, and he has owned several smaller boats. He is very wealthy and visited New York less than a year ago, when he exhibited considerable interest in American sports.

Meeting of the A. A. U.

The Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union held a meeting last night at 16 Park Place to make preliminary arrangements for the annual track and field championship events of the Amateur Athletic Union, which are to be held on the grounds of the Chicago Athletic Association June 23. Communications were read from Baltimore, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Washington, stating that the prominent athletic clubs in those cities would send on strong teams. The committee decided that the order of events shall be the same as last year, and a list of officials from the various associations of the Amateur Athletic Union was also selected.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

The army retiring board convened at Tampa April 25 is dissolved.

An army retiring board is ordered to meet at Tampa at the call of the President thereof, for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Details: Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Abraham K. Arnold, United States Volunteers; Brig. Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, United States Volunteers; Lieu. Col. Louis M. Maus, Chief Surgeon, United States Volunteers; Capt. James E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon Capt. Curtis B. Hoppin, Second Cavalry, recorder.

The following named officers are ordered to report in person to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, President of the army retiring board appointed to meet at Tampa, at such time as he may designate for examination by the board: Col. Melville A. Cochran, Sixth Infantry; Col. Alfred C. Smith, Thirteenth Infantry; Col. William H. Powell, Ninth Infantry; Capt. Colon Auger, Second Cavalry.

Post Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, United States Army, is relieved from duty with the Sixth United States Infantry, and will report to the commanding officer of the Seventeenth United States Infantry for duty with that regiment.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieut. Harold P. Howard, Sixth Cavalry, is extended seven days.

The order that Major George P. Scriven, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, shall report to Major Gen. John J. Coppinger, United States Volunteers, for assignment to duty as signal officer of the Fourth Army Corps, is revoked.

Capt

WAR REVENUE BILL

Conferrees Agree and the House Adopts Their Report.

THE VOTE WAS 154 TO 107

Provision for Coining the Silver Seigniorage Modified.

Sugar and Petroleum Refiners Must Pay a Special Tax—Measure Will Go to the Senate To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The conferrees of the House and Senate on the War Revenue bill came to an agreement this afternoon, and this evening the House adopted the reports of its conferrees. The Senate probably will take similar action to-morrow. The vote in the House adopting the report was 154 to 107.

The following is a complete abstract of the bill, giving every item and rate and containing everything save detail of administrative features. The act is to take effect the day succeeding the date of its passage, except as otherwise specially directed. The bill provides for the following taxes:

A tax of $2 on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, brewed or manufactured, and sold or stored in warehouses, or removed for consumption or sale, for every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons; and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional part of a barrel with a discount of 7½ per cent. on all sales by collectors to brewers of the stamps provided for the payment of the tax. An additional proviso added by the conference is as follows:

That the additional tax imposed in this section on all fermented liquors stored in warehouses to which a stamp has been affixed shall be assessed and collected in the manner now provided by law for the collection of taxes not paid by stamps.

SPECIAL TAXES FROM JULY 1.

Bankers employing a capital not exceeding $25,000, $50; employing a capital exceeding $25,000 for every additional $1,000, $2, surplus included in capital. The amount of such annual tax is to be computed on the basis of the capital and surplus for the preceding fiscal year.

Savings banks having no capital stock, and whose business is confined to receiving deposits and loaning or investing the same for the benefit of their depositors, and which do not other business of banking are not subject to this tax.

Brokers, $50; but any person having paid the special tax as a banker shall not be required to pay the special tax as a broker.

Pawnbrokers, $20.

Commercial brokers, $20.

Custom House brokers, $10.

Proprietors of theatres, museums, and concert halls in cities of more than 25,000 population, $100. This does not include halls rented or used occasionally for concerts or theatrical representations.

Circuses, $100. No special tax paid in one State is to exempt exhibitions from tax in another State, but one special is to be imposed for exhibitions within any one State.

Proprietors or agents of all other public exhibitions or shows for money not enumerated here, $10.

Bowling alleys and billiard rooms, $5 for each alley or table.

Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff.

In lieu of the tax now imposed by law, a tax of 12 cents per pound upon all tobacco and snuff, however prepared, manufactured, and sold, or removed for consumption or sale; upon cigars and cigarettes manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, the following taxes are to be paid by the manufacturer: $3.60 per 1,000 on cigars weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, $1 per pound on cigars weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000, $3.60 per 1,000 on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per 1,000, and $1.50 per 1,000 on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per 1,000:

Provided, that in lieu of the two, three, and four ounce package of tobacco and snuff now authorized by law, there may be packages thereof containing one and two-thirds ounces, two and one-half ounces, and three and one-third ounces, respectively, and in addition to packages now authorized by law there may be packages containing one ounce of smoking tobacco.

The compromise proviso in regard to the taxation of the stock on hand is as follows:

There shall be assessed and collected with the exceptions specified in this section provided for upon all the articles enumerated in this section which were manufactured, imported, and removed from factory or Custom House before the passage of this act, bearing stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon, and canceled subsequent to April 14, 1898, and which articles were at the time of the passage of this act held and intended for same by any person, a tax equal to the difference between the tax already paid on such articles at the time of removal from the factory or Custom House and the tax levied in this act upon such articles. Dealers having on hand less than 1,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco and 20,000 cigars or cigarettes on the day succeeding the date of the passage of the bill are relieved from the necessity of making returns and thus relieved from the necessity of paying the tax.

For the expense connected with the assessment and collection of the tobacco taxes there is appropriated $100,000.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to employ internal revenue agents in addition to the number now authorized.

DEALERS IN TOBACCO.

Dealers in leaf tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds must pay each $6. Those whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000, $12, and if their annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds, $24. Dealers in other tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds, $12.

Those selling their own products at the place of manufacture are exempted from this tax. Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not exceed 50,000 pounds, $6; manufacturers whose sales exceed 50,000 and not 100,000 pounds, $12; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 pounds, $24. Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars, $6; manufacturers whose sales exceed 100,000 and not 200,000 cigars, $12. Manufacturers whose sales exceed 200,000 cigars, $24. Any person who carries on the business for which special taxes are imposed by this act without having paid the special tax is made guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty being a fine of from $100 to $500, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

It is provided that until appropriate stamps are prepared and furnished the stamps heretofore used to denote the payment of the internal revenue tax on fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes may be imprinted with a suitable device to denote the new rate of tax, and shall be affixed to all packages containing such articles on which the tax imposed by this act is paid.

ADHESIVE STAMPS.

Section 7 provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign, or issue any instrument or paper of any description without its being stamped, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty being $100, at the discretion of the Court.

Section 8 provides a penalty of a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or both, for counterfeiting the stamps, and the penalty is made to apply to all persons having any connection with the counterfeiting.

Proprietors of proprietary articles have the privilege of furnishing their own dies or designs for stamps, a failure to perform which act is made a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment of not to exceed six months, or both. It is also made a misdemeanor by Section 10 to evade the provisions of the stamp law, punishable by a fine not exceeding $200. Other sections following relate to the administration of the law. Section 12 provides for the distribution of stamps. Section 16 exempts Government, State, county, and municipal bonds from the operation of the law, and also the stock and bonds issued by co-operative building and loan associations whose capital stock does not exceed $10,000 and building and loan associations or companies that make loans only to their shareholders.

Section 18 provides for a tax stamp on telegraph messages, but exempts messages of officers and employes of the Government on official business and also the messages of telegraph and railroad companies over their own lines.

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

Section 20 makes it a misdemeanor to evade the provisions of Schedule B, relative to drugs, medicines, perfumery, &c., punishable by a fine not to exceed $500 or imprisonment not to exceed six months or both.

Uncompounded medicines or those put up and sold at retail on prescriptions are not included in the taxable articles, leaving it to apply particularly to proprietary articles.

Section 24 adds the tax on proprietary articles to the duty on them, requiring the affixing of the internal revenue stamp before withdrawal for consumption.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to procure until Jan. 1, 1899, any of the stamps provided for by contract whenever they cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Schedule A—Stamp Taxes.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness by any association, company, or corporation will be taxed on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization of certificates of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents, and on all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales, or deliveries or transfers of shares or certificates of stock, on each $100 of face value or fraction, 2 cents; in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed upon such books, and where the change of ownership is by transfer certificate, the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate; and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale, to which the stamp shall be affixed. Penalty: A fine of from $500 to $1,000 and imprisonment for six months or both.

Board of Trade Transactions.

Upon each sale or agreement to sell any product or merchandise at any Exchange or Board of Trade, or other similar place, either for present or future delivery, for each $100 in value of said sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, 1 cent, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 1 cent; provided, that on every sale or agreement of sale, or agreement to sell there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum of such sale, to which there shall be affixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale.

Bank Instruments.

Bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit not drawing interest or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies or corporations, will be taxed 2 cents.

Bills of exchange, (inland,) drafts, certificate of deposit drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money otherwise than at sight or on demand, or any promissory note except bank notes issued for circulation and for each renewal of the same for a sum not exceeding $100, will be taxed 2 cents, and for each additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents.

On bills of exchange (foreign) or letters of credit, if drawn singly for a sum not exceeding $100, 4 cents, and for each $100 or fractional parts thereof in excess of $100, 4 cents. If drawn in sets of two or more, for every bill of each set, where the sum does not exceed $100 in any foreign currency, 2 cents, and for each $100 or fractional part in excess of $100, 2 cents.

On bills of lading or receipt (other than charter party) for any goods or merchandise to be exported to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

Express and Freight.

It is made the duty of every railroad or steamboat company, carrier, express company, or corporation or person whose occupation is to act as such, to issue to the shipper or consignor a bill of lading, manifest, or other evidence of receipt and forwarding for each shipment received, whether in bulk or in boxes, bales, packages, bundles, or not so inclosed or included, and there to be attached and canceled to each of said bills of lading, &c., a stamp of the value of 1 cent; provided, that but one bill of lading shall be required on bundles or packages of newspapers when inclosed in one general bundle at the time of shipment. Penalty, $50.

Telegraph and Telephones.

A tax of 1 cent is imposed on every telephone message for which 15 cents is charged. Any telegraphic message, 1 cent.

On indemnifying bonds, 50 cents.

On certificates of profits of any association, and on all transfers thereof, on each $100 of face value, 2 cents.

On certificates of damage, or otherwise, issued by any Port Warden or Marine Surveyor, 25 cents; on certificates of any other description, 10 cents; on charter parties, if the registered tonnage of the vessel does not exceed 300 tons $3, exceeding 300 tons and not exceeding 600 tons $5, exceeding 600 tons $10; contract, broker's note, or memorandum of sale of any goods or merchandise, stocks, bond exchange, notes of hand, real estate, property of any description issued by brokers or persons acting as such, for each note or memorandum of sale, 10 cents; conveyance or deed for real estate in which the consideration exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents, and for each additional $500, 50 cents.

Entry of goods at any Custom House not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1. Entry for the withdrawal of goods from customs bonded warehouses, 50 cents.

INSURANCE.

On each life insurance policy, for each $100, the tax will be 10 cents on the amount insured. Policies on the industrial or weekly plan 40 per cent. of the amount of the first weekly premium is charged. Fraternal beneficiary societies and orders, farmers' purely local co-operative companies, employes' relief associations operated on the lodge system or local co-operative plan, "organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit" are exempted.

On marine and fire insurance, each policy will be taxed one-half of 1 cent on each dollar. Co-operative and mutual companies are exempted.

On inland insurance, (casualty, fidelity, and guarantee,) each policy and each bond for the performance of the duties of any office or position or other obligation of the nature of indemnity, and each contract or obligation guaranteeing the validity of bonds or other obligations issued by any State, county, municipal, or other public body, or guaranteeing titles to real estate or mercantile credits executed or guaranteed by any surety company upon the amount of premium charged will be taxed one-half of 1 cent on each dollar.

Leases, land, or tenement, not exceeding one year, will be taxed 25 cents; exceeding one year, and not exceeding three years, 50 cents; exceeding three years, $1.

On manifests for Custom House entry or clearance of cargo for a foreign port, if the registered tonnage of such ship, vessel, or steamer does not exceed 300 tons, $1; exceeding 300 tons, and not exceeding 600 tons, $3; exceeding 600 tons, $5.

On mortgages of real estate or personal property exceeding $1,000, and not exceeding $1,500, the tax is 25 cents, and on each $500 in excess of $1,500, 25 cents.

Passage tickets from a port in the United States to a foreign port, if costing not exceeding $30, will be taxed $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5.

On proxies for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company, except religious, charitable, or literary societies or public cemeteries, the tax is 10 cents. Power of attorney, 25 cents, not to apply to the collection of ex-soldiers' claims against the Government on account of the military or naval service.

For the protest of notes, bills of exchange, acceptance, check or draft, or any marine protest, 25 cents. Warehouse receipts, 25 cents. The stamp duties on manifests, bills of lading and passage tickets do not apply to steamboats or other vessels plying between ports of the United States and ports in British North America.

SCHEDULE B—STAMP TAXES.

Medicinal proprietary articles and preparations:

Upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, or vial, or other inclosure containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches, or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, (except natural spring waters and carbonated natural spring waters,) essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations or compositions, whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for sale by any person wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have any private formula, or any exclusive right where such packet, &c., does not exceed at the retail price 5 cents, the tax is ⅛ of 1 cent; when the retail price is between 5 and 10 cents, ¼ of 1 cent; between 10 and 15 cents, ⅜ of a cent; between 15 and 25 cents, ½ of a cent, and for each additional 25 cents in value, ½ of a cent.

Perfumery and cosmetics and other similar articles used as applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, or otherwise used where the packet, box, bottle, &c., does not exceed at the retail price 5 cents, one-eighth of 1 cent tax; when the price is between 5 and 10 cents, one-quarter of 1 cent; between 10 and 15 cents, three-eighths of a cent; between 15 and 25 cents, five-eighths of a cent, each additional 25 cents in value, five-eighths of 1 cent tax. Chewing gum, each package of not more than $1 retail value, 4 cents, and for each additional $1, 4 cents.

Sparkling or other wines, when bottled for sale, upon each bottle containing one pint or less, 1 cent; more than one pint, 2 cents. The stamp is only to be affixed when the article in this schedule is sold.

PETROLEUM AND SUGAR.

Every person, firm, corporation, or company carrying on or doing the business of refining petroleum or refining sugar, or owning or controlling any pipe line for transporting oil or other products, whose gross annual receipts exceed $250,000, is made subject to pay annually a special excise tax equivalent to one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the gross amount of all receipts in excess of that sum. Returns must be made monthly. The penalty is a fine of from $1,000 to $10,000.

A stamp tax of one cent is to be collected on every seat sold in a palace or parlor car and on every berth sold in a sleeping car, the stamp to be affixed to the ticket and paid by the company issuing it.

Inheritance Tax.

A tax on inheritances and legacies exceeding $10,000 on personal property is provided as follows:

On sums between $10,000 and $25,000—First, on benefits to the lineal issue or lineal ancestry, brother, or sister of the deceased, at the rate of 75 cents for every $100.

Second—To the descendant of a brother or sister, at the rate of $1.50 for every $100.

Third—To the brother or sister of the father or mother, or a descendant of a brother or sister of the father or mother, at the rate of $3 for every $100.

Fourth—To the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, or a descendant of the brother or sister of the grandfather or grandmother, $4 for every $100.

Fifth—To those of any other degree of collateral consanguinity or strangers in blood, or a body politic or corporate, at the rate of $5 for every $100.

All legacies of property passing by will or by the laws of any State or Territory, to husband or wife are exempted from tax or duty.

On sums ranging between $25,000 and $100,000 the rates of tax are to be multiplied by 1½; on those ranging from $100,000 to $500,000 the rates are to be multiplied by 2; on those ranging from $500,000 to $1,000,000 the rates are to be multiplied by 2½, and on those above $1,000,000 the rates are to be multiplied by 3.

The tax is made a lien upon the property until paid, and it is required that the tax shall be satisfied before the legatee is paid.

Certificates of Indebtedness.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time at a rate of interest not exceeding 3 per cent. such sums as in his judgment may be necessary to meet public expenditures and to issue certificates of indebtedness in denominations of $50 or some multiple of that sum, each certificate is made payable at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; provided, that the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed $100,000,000.

Bond Issues.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized on account of the existing war (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such war expenditures) the sum of $400,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor, coupon or registered bonds of the United States in denominations of $20 or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable twenty years from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum. The bonds are to be first offered at par as a popular loan.

The conference added the following proviso:

"That any portion of any issue of said bonds not subscribed for as above provided may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount of the bonds and certificates herein authorized is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same."

Coinage of Silver Bullion.

Following is the provision in regard to the coinage of silver bullion:

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to coin into standard silver dollars as rapidly as the public interests may require, to an amount, however, of not less than one and one-half millions of dollars in each month, all of the silver bullion now in the Treasury purchased in accordance with the provisions of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An Act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," and said dollars, when so coined, shall be used and applied in the manner and for the purposes named in said act.

Taxes on Mixed Flour.

A substitute was adopted for the Senate provision for a tax on mixed flour, but the material points were retained. The substitute required that persons engaged in making, packing, or repacking mixed flour shall pay a special tax at the rate of $12 per annum, and the licenses granted are to be posted, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 3,242 and 3,293 of the Revised Statutes, the fines and penalties to be the same as imposed in those sections. They are required to mark each package as mixed flour, and it is to be put up only in original packages. In addition to the annual license, a tax of 4 cents per barrel is levied upon all mixed flour manufactured, sold, or removed for sale. The same rate proportionately is levied on half barrels and smaller packages.

The Tax on Tea.

There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon tea, when imported from foreign countries, a duty of 10 cents per pound.

The changes regarding tea makes the duty operative with the act, instead of July 1, as it passed the Senate.

THE BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) and Mr. Swanson (Dem., Va.,) Exchange Bitter Personalities.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.,) presented the conference report upon the revenue bill in the House late this afternoon. After the reading of the report and the statement of the House Conference Committee, Mr. Dingley said the desire of the committee was to enact the bill into law this week, especially in view of the fact that great losses would be avoided by early passage of the measure, since its provisions were known to those to be affected by them. He asked Mr. Bailey what the wishes of the minority were in regard to debate.

Mr. Bailey said he was satisfied that the bill would pass, and in view of that he appreciated the importance of early action, and was inclined to believe that no desire for extended debate was entertained by the minority. In response to Mr. Dingley's query, he said no difficulty would be experienced in reaching a vote to-night.

Mr. Dingley announced that he would move the previous question at 10:30 o'clock to-night, and a recess was then taken until 8 o'clock.

When the House met after the recess Mr. Dingley, addressing himself to the report, spoke of the urgent necessity for the passage of a war revenue measure and the resulting necessity for speedy action and compromise in conference. He said the great ends which the House had set out to accomplish were the raising of approximately $175,000,000 from taxation and from $400,000,000 to $600,000,000 from other sources.

These ends would be secured through the bill, as reported from conference, and, while the concessions made by the House conferees were in some instances personally distasteful to him, he felt they had been made without the violation of any great principle advocated by the House and without militating against the accomplishment of the great ends originally contemplated by the inauguration of war revenue legislation.

He said the House conferrees made no effort to eliminate the tax on tea, owing to the decisive vote by which the Senate had incorporated it, and because the new crop was just about to arrive, stocks on hand were very low, and the consumption in the country amounted to 100,000,000 pounds annually.

Relative to the coinage of silver bullion, Mr. Dingley explained that the provision would result ultimately in an increase of circulation outstanding by the amount of the present seigniorage, or about $42,000,000, the provision declaring explicitly that the coinage should proceed at the rate of not less than $1,500,000 per month, and that the dollars should be used for the redemption of silver certificates, which, when redeemed, should be canceled. The provision was not materially different from the law of 1890.

Mr. Bailey Condemns the Bill.

Mr. Bailey (Dem., Texas,) expressed hearty concurrence in what he called "the candid admission of the gentleman from Maine that the coinage feature amounts to nothing, and practically is a reiteration of what is already law." He then criticised generally the bill as being framed chiefly as burdensome to those who were least able to bear additional burdens. He attacked especially the provision relating to mixed flour as unconstitutional, because it interfered with State prerogatives and was intended not to raise revenue, but to destroy an industry.

Mr. Simpson (Pop., Kan.,) attacked the bond provision as unnecessary.

A severe arraignment of the failure of the war to bring relief to the suffering people in Cuba was interjected in the debate by Mr. Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.) After reviewing the demands for war upon the ground of humanity that were made when the Cuban resolutions were under consideration he attacked what he declared to be the negligence of the Administration and its failure to relieve quickly the distress in Cuba which had largely precipitated hostilities.

"Where now are the starving women and children to whom our warships were to take other ships laden with food?" cried Mr. Pierce. "They are all dead, a member says, and it is true. All that will greet our soldiers and sailors now when they land on Cuban soil will be, as suggested by another, the bleaching bones of women and children as the monumental evidence of the humanitarian policy of this Republican Administration."

Further digression from the bill was indulged in by Mr. Swanson, (Dem., Va.,) who very vigorously dissented from any inclination to turn the war into one of aggression, to end with this country holding great colonial possessions. The suggestion that Puerto Rico and the Philippines should be held, he declared, was vicious, and not in accord with the majority sentiment of the country.

He attacked then the bond and other features of the bill, notably the tobacco taxes. Mr. Swanson took occasion to criticise the Administration in its conduct of the war, and particularly antagonized the pending bill as conducive to the interests of monopolists and the very rich.

Grosvenor Attacks Swanson.

The speech brought from Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio,) an impassioned and highly sensational response. "Had Sagasta, had Blanco, had Cervera been given the opportunity to make a speech on this occasion," he began, "they would not have made so incendiary an appeal against the prosecution of this war as the gentleman from Virginia has uttered. I denounce his unpatriotic purposes; I denounce his unpatriotic and untruthful utterances."

Mr. Grosvenor was bitterly personal in his declarations, charging the Virginia member with being servile to narrow political motives. "He would starve the soldiers of the Union while he would prattle a little about liberty," said Mr. Grosvenor, and further along he declared it was not possible to frame a speech containing "more hostility to the Government and more antagonism to the people than the speech of the gentleman from Virginia." He referred to the Virginian as representing a "contestable district."

A laugh was created in the midst of the Ohioan's terrific tirade when he referred to the battleship Oregon as having recently "sunk a Confederate torpedo boat." He explained the mistake by the "unpatriotism of the gentleman from Virginia."

Mr. Swanson, in a two-minute reply, said: "The only reason I can give for the unfair, unjust, unpatriotic, and untrue personal attack upon me is that the speaker is in such condition that he does not know whether he is fighting the Confederate or Spanish forces." He then proceeded with an eloquent defense of his district.

Said Grosvenor Was Not Sober.

Later Mr. Swanson again secured the floor and declared his belief that the Ohio member would never have made "the brutal attack had he been sober."

Mr. Grosvenor, being again recognized, declared that he had attacked the sentiment of the Virginian's speech and not the personality of the member. He denied having referred to the latter's district as "contemptible," and said he had used the word "contestable."

This declaration was greeted by hisses and general protests from the Democrats and corroborative expressions from the Republicans. He denounced Mr. Swanson's insinuation that Mr. Grosvenor was not sober as a weapon "which no honorable opponent would use" in a debate such as the one in progress. The Democrats jeered and the Republicans applauded the denunciation.

Mr. Swanson, answering further the references to his district, said it was not so wealthy or populous as the Ohioan's, but it had always "sent to Congress Representatives courteous in debate."

Following the Grosvenor-Swanson episode several members addressed the House, the speeches being brief and being confined on the Republican side chiefly to the coinage feature. Mr. Hill (Rep., Conn.,) Mr. Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Mr. Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Mr. Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) and Mr. McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) spoke.

Mr. Hill declared that he would vote against the bill because of the coinage provision, embodying as he believed a giving of some life to a dead issue, but the other Republicans who addressed the House contended that it would effect no more than the law at present provides in the matter of silver coinage and was not open to serious objection.

The vote on the conference report was taken at 11 o'clock, resulting: Yeas, 154; nays, 107.

The Vote in Detail.

The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, (Rep., N. Y.) Babcock, (Rep., Wis.) Barham, (Rep., Cal.,) Barney, (Rep., Wis.,) Barrows, (Rep., Mass.,) Bartholdt, (Rep., Mo.,) Belford, (Rep., N. Y.,) Bishop, (Rep., Mich.,) Booze, (Rep., Md.,) Boutelle, (Rep., Me.,) Broderick, (Rep.,) Kan.,) Bromwell, (Rep., Ohio,) Brown, (Rep., Ohio,) Brownlow, (Rep., Tenn.,) Brumm, (Rep., Penn.,) Bull, (Rep., R. I.,) Burleigh, (Rep., Me.,) Burton, (Rep., Ohio,) Butler, (Rep., Penn.)

Cannon, (Rep., Ill.,) Capron, (Rep., R. I.,) Clark, (Rep., Iowa,) Clarge, (Rep., N. H.,) Cochrane, (Rep., N. Y.,) Connell, (Rep., Penn.,) Connolly, (Rep., Ill.,) Cooper, (Rep., Wis.,) Cousins, (Rep., Iowa,) Crump, (Rep., Mich.,) Crumpacker, (Rep., Ind.,) Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) Curtis, (Rep., Iowa,) Curtis, (Rep., Kan.,)

Daizell, (Rep., Penn.,) Danford, (Rep., Ohio,) Davenport, (Rep., Penn.,) Davidson, (Rep., Wis.,) Davison, (Rep., Ky.,) Dayton, (Rep., West Va.,) Dingley, (Rep., Me.,) Dolliver, (Rep., Iowa,) Driggs, (Dem., N. Y.,) Eddy, (Rep., Minn.,) Ellis, (Rep., Oregon,) Fenton, (Rep., Ohio,) Fitzgerald, (Dem., Mass.,) Fletcher, (Rep., Minn.,) Foote, (Rep., N. Y.)

Gardner, (Rep., N. J.,) Gibson, (Rep., Tenn.,) Gillett, (Rep., N. Y.,) Gillett, (Rep., Mass.,) Graff, (Rep., Ill.,) Griffin, (Rep., Wis.,) Grosvenor, (Rep., Ohio,) Grout, (Rep., Vt.,) Grow, (Rep., Penn.,)

Hager, (Rep., Iowa,) Hamilton, (Rep., Mich.,) Harmer, (Rep., Penn.,) Hawley, (Rep., Texas,) Heatwole, (Rep., Minn.,) Hemenway, (Rep., Ind.,) Henderson, (Rep., Iowa,) Henry, (Rep., Ind.,) Hepburn, (Rep., Iowa,) Hicks, (Rep., Penn.,) Hilborn, (Rep., Cal.,) Hitt, (Rep., Ill.,) Hopkins, (Rep., Ill.,) Howell, (Rep., N. J.,) Hull, (Rep., Iowa,)

Jenkins, (Rep., Wis.,) Johnson, (Rep., Ind.,) Johnson, (Rep., N. D.)

Ketcham, (Rep., N. Y.,) Kirkpatrick, (Rep., Penn.,) Knox, (Rep., Mass.)

Lacey, (Rep., Iowa,) Landis, (Rep., Ind.,) Lawrence, (Rep., Mass.,) Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) Loudenslager, (Rep., N. J.,) Low, (Rep., N. Y.,) Lybrand, (Rep., Ohio.)

McAleer, (Dem., Penn.,) McCall, (Rep., Mass.,) McCleary, (Rep., Minn.,) McClellan, (Dem., N. Y.,) McEwan, (Rep., N. J.,) Mahany, (Rep., N. Y.,) Mahon, (Rep., Penn.,) Mann, (Rep., Ill.,) March, (Rep., Ill.,) Mercer, (Rep., Neb.,) Mesick, (Rep., Mich.,) Miller, (Rep., West Va.,) Mills, (Rep., Ill.,) Minor, (Rep., Wis.,) Moody, (Rep., Mass.,) Morris, (Rep., Minn.,) Mudd, (Rep., Md.)

Northway, (Rep., Ohio.)

Olmstead, (Rep., Penn.,) Otjen, (Rep., Miss.)

Packer, (Rep., Penn.,) Parker, (Rep., N. J.,) Payne, (Rep., N. Y.,) Pearce, (Rep., Mo.,) Pearson, (Rep., N. C.,) Perkins, (Rep., Iowa,) Pitney, Rep., N. J.,) Powers, (Rep., Vt.,) Prince, (Rep., Ill.,) Pugh, (Rep., Ky.)

Ray, (Rep., N. Y.,) Reeves, (Rep., Ill.,) Robbins, (Rep., Penn.,) Russell, (Rep., Conn.,)

Shelden, (Rep., Mich.,) Showalter, (Rep., Penn.,) Smith, (Rep., Ill.,) Smith, (Rep., Mich.,) Snover, (Rep., Mich.,) Southwick, (Rep., N. Y.,) Spalding, (Rep., Mich.,) Sperry, (Rep., Conn.,) Steele, (Rep., Ind.,) Stevens, (Rep., Minn.,) Stewart, (Rep., N. J.,) Stewart, (Rep., Wis.,) C. W. Stone, (Rep., Penn.,) Sulloway, (Rep., N. H.)

Tawney, (Rep.,) Tayler, (Rep., Ohio,) Thorp, Tongue, (Rep., Oregon.)

Updegraff, (Rep., Iowa.)

Van Voorhis, (Rep., Ohio.)

Wadsworth, (Rep., N. Y.,) Walker, (Rep., Mass.,) Walker, (Rep., Va.,) Wanger, (Rep., Penn.,) Warner, (Rep., Ill.,) Weaver, (Rep., Ohio.,) Weymouth, (Rep., Mass.,) White, (Rep., Ill.,) White, (Rep., N. C.,) Wilber, (Rep., N. Y.,) Williams, (Rep., Penn.,) Wise, (Rep., Va.,)

Yost, (Rep., Va.,) Young, (Rep., Penn.)—154.

NAYS—Adamson, (Dem., Ga.)

Bailey, (Dem., Texas,) Baker, (Fus., Ill.,) Ball, (Dem., Texas,) Bankhead, (Dem., Ala.,) Barlow, (Pop., Cal.,) Bartlett, (Dem., Ga.,) Bell, (Pop., Col.,) Berry, (Dem., Ky.,) Bland, (Dem., Mo., Botkin, (Pop., Kan.,) Brantley, (Dem., Ga.,) Brenner, (Rep., Ohio,) Brewer, (Dem., Ala.,) Brewster, (Rep., N. Y., Broussard, (Dem., La.,) Brucker, (Dem., Mich.,) Brundidge, (Dem., Ark.,) Burke, (Dem., Texas.)

Carmack, (Dem., Tenn.,) Castle, (Pop., Cal.,) Clardy, (Dem., Ky.,) Clark, (Dem., Mo.,) Clayton, (Dem., Ala.,) Cochran, (Dem., Mo.,) Cowherd, (Dem., Mo.,)

De Armond, (Dem., Mo.,) De Graffenried, (Dem., Texas,) De Vries, (Dem., Cal.,) Dinsmore, (Dem., Ark.,) Dockery, (Dem., Mo.)

Elliott, (Dem., S. C.)

Fleming, (Dem., Ga.)

Gaines, (Dem., Tenn.,) Greene, (Fusion, Neb.,) Griffith, (Dem., Ind.,) Griggs, (Dem., Ga.,) Gunn, (Pop., Idaho.)

Handy, (Dem., Del.,) Hartman, (Silver Rep., Mon.,) Hay, (Dem., Va.,) Henry, (Dem., Conn.,) Henry, (Dem., Miss.,) Henry, (Dem., Texas,) Hill, (Rep., Conn.,) Hinrichsen, (Dem., Ill.,) Howard, (Dem., Ga.,) Hunter, (Dem., Ill.)

Jones, (Dem., Va.,) Jones, (Fusion, Washington.)

Kelley, (Pop., S. D.,) King, (Dem., Utah,) Kitchin, (Dem., N. C.,) Kleberg, (Dem., Texas,) Knowles, (Pop., S. D.)

Lamb, (Dem., Va.,) Lanham, (Dem., Texas,) Lester, (Dem., Ga.,) Lewis,) (Dem., Washington,) Littauer, (Rep., N. Y.,) Little, (Dem., Ark.,) Lloyd, (Dem., Mo.,) Love, (Dem., Miss.)

McCormick, (Pop., Kan.,) McCulloch, (Dem., Ark.,) McIntire, (Rep., Md.,) McMillin, (Dem., Tenn.,) McRae, (Dem., Ark.,) Maddox, (Dem., Ga.,) Maxwell, (Fus., Neb.,) Meekison, (Dem., Ohio,) Moon, (Dem., Tenn.,) Newlands, (Sil., Nev.,) Norton, (Dem., S. C.)

Osborne, (Dem., Wyom.,) Otey, (Dem., Va.)

Peters, (Pop., Kan.,) Pierce, (Dem., Tenn.) Rhea, (Dem., Ky.,) Richardson, (Dem., Tenn.,) Ridgely, (Pop., Kan.,) Rixey, (Dem., Va.,) Robb, (Dem., Mo.,) Robertson, (Dem., La.,)Robinson, (Dem., Ind.)

Sayers, (Dem., Texas,) Shafroth, (Sil., Col.,) Simpson, (Pop., Kan.,) Sims, (Dem., Tenn.,) Skinner, (Pop., N. C.,) Smith, (Dem., Ky.,) Stallings, (Dem., Ala.,) Stark, (Fus., Neb.,) Stephens, (Dem., Texas,) Stokes, (Dem., S. C.,) Strowd, (Pop., N. C.,) Sulzer, (Dem., N. Y.,) Sutherland, (Pop., Neb.,) Swanson, (Dem., Va.)

Talbert, (Dem., S. C.,) Terry, (Dem., Ark.,) Todd, (Fus., Mich.)

Vandiver, (Dem., Mo.,) Vincent, (Pop., Kan.)

Wheeler, (Dem., Ky.,) Williams, (Dem., Miss.,) Wilson, (Dem., S. C.,)—107.

At 11:35 the House adjourned.

INTEREST IN THE BOND ISSUE.

Subscriptions Are Recorded and Demands for Information Are Lively.

All down-town banks reported yesterday interest in and inquiry about the bonds to be issued on account of the war. In many instances subscriptions for the issue were recorded and the demand for information from the out-of-town banks on the local banks was lively. The general sentiment was that the issue will be popular only with banks desirous of taking out circulation, and that it will be promptly oversubscribed. The subscriptions already recorded were at par. Zimmermann & Forshay, the bullion dealers, announced by placard that they would receive subscriptions for the bond issue without charge.

IMPORTERS HURRYING TEA.

They Desire to Avoid the War Tax of Ten Cents Per Pound.

TACOMA, Washington, June 9.—It is reported here that importers are making a quiet and extraordinary effort to hurry all the tea possible into America before the prospective war duty shall become effective, and that probably at least four of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company's fleet of tea steamers would arrive here this month, an exceptionally large number. In view of the fact that the Government is seizing these steamers for use as transports, it is inferred that the vessels may be loaded with tea at the nearest available point and rushed to Tacoma before July 1, saving thousands of dollars duty, which would go to Uncle Sam after the war revenue law became operative, and at the same time hurry the boats along for service in embarking troops to Manila.

The Olympia is due here June 19, and the Arizona July 7. The Columbia is in Japanese waters, and the Tacoma will be due in Yokohama in a day or two, and could be returned here in a very short time. Pacific coast officials here can say nothing about such a move, claiming that arrangements for freight coming this way are made in the Asiatic.

TO PERMIT SOLDIERS TO VOTE.

Mr. Bailey Opposes the Bill and Final Action Is Postponed.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The bill to enable volunteer soldiers to participate in Congressional elections was taken up when the House met to-day. A number of amendments affecting the method of voting and return of the votes, with a view to prev

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VETO IT.

The President ought not to sign any bill directing further coinage of the silver bullion in the Treasury.

The amount to be coined is of no consequence. The principle is bad, and should not be recognized. The duty of the President in all legislation is to act with conscientious independence. His share in legislation is defined by the Constitution, is explicit, and cannot honorably be surrendered. His power was given to him to be used directly in checking wrong by Congress, and, unless Congress overrides him by a two-thirds vote, in defeating such wrong. When Congress yields to the blackmailing political trick of a minority faction seeking to take advantage of the necessity imposed by war, the President is bound to defeat the trick if he can.

In this case, he can. The silver coinage is not needed as revenue. It is not even offered as revenue. And if not a dollar of new taxes or of new loans were authorized, the President has ample power under existing statutes to carry on the war as Mr. CLEVELAND maintained gold payments by loans provided for in the act of 1875.

But no such resource will have to be resorted to. If the President says that he will accept no revenue bill containing a direction to coin silver at this time, he will get a bill without that direction. The little faction that has dared to "hold up" Congress in the midst of war would quail before the indignant response of the people to the President's appeal for honesty. And the respect and confidence Mr. MCKINLEY would awaken by such an appeal would be unbounded.

MADRID AND PEACE.

The most significant word from Madrid on the subject of peace is that of Señor SILVELA: "The moment has arrived to take supreme resolution." In the light of Señor SILVELA'S previous utterances, of the reserve that he has steadily maintained, and of his relations to the Queen Regent there is but one meaning to attach to this expression. It is that the moment has arrived for Spain to seek to ascertain the best terms that she can make.

Up to the present time there has been a belief—engendered by desire and hope—in the minds of public men in Madrid that in some way, which they did not dare clearly to define, some one or more of the powers would "intervene." We suspect that it has occurred to Señor SILVELA that the only possible form which intervention could take would be a proffer on the part of a European Government to ascertain from the Government of the United States the conditions on which the war could be closed. Even this would not and could not now be undertaken by any Government without previously learning, through an informal application, whether such a proffer would be agreeable to the United States. Nor does it necessarily follow that at the present time or in the near future our Government would be ready to assent to such a suggestion. The principle of "uti possidetis," or the retention of acquisitions through war, is not an absolute principle; it has been many times restricted within the last century by the assertion of conflicting interests by Governments not parties to actual war; but it is a principle that, in the absence of such restrictions, which are measured by the power and willingness of those interested to maintain them by force, that is generally recognized. And our Government may very properly consider, before consenting to open the path to peace, how far it is in a position to attain indemnity for the past and security for the future.

In the meantime, according to the well-informed Madrid correspondent of The London Times, the general feeling in Madrid as regards peace is distinctly that the United States is not in a position to enforce any demands that it may decide upon. Most of the Spanish politicians seem to be quite eager for peace if the United States will stop the fighting and restore the "statu quo ante bellum." They still believe that nothing decisive has been accomplished. They declare that all operations in the Caribbean Sea have practically been failures. They say that it will take at least two years for the "conquest of Cuba, and probably much more." And they are convinced that our people are tired of the expense and bother of war, disgusted with the smallness of our achievements so far, and are anxious for peace. This state of feeling is, of course, hopeless. It is due to ignorance and self-confidence which nothing but further and more crushing defeat will remove. Unless they be removed the only chance for peace lies in revolution in Spain, and of the chances of that it is quite impossible now to judge. If Manila has surrendered, as now seems probable, and if a strong footing shall be secured in Eastern Cuba, and also in Puerto Rico, the Spanish may realize their present error, and in their anguish and resentment they may overthrow the Ministry and force a dictatorship. Then the negotiation of peace would at least be possible. At present the only way to prepare for it is by the utmost vigor and steadfastness in the prosecution of the war.

AGUINALDO'S PLAN.

The doomed AUGUSTI will get neither help nor cheer from Madrid. The report that Manila has fallen can be at most only a trifle premature. The arrival of our troops will enable DEWEY to take the city if the insurgents have not already taken it.

The pretensions of the insurgent chief AGUINALDO may come to possess a higher practical interest for us than is now foreseen. It is his avowed ambition to set up a native Government for the Philippines under the protection of the United States. The advisability of that proposition would depend first of all on the character and ability of AGUINALDO. If he is a man capable of ruling his people and if his people are not altogether lawless we might not be accused of shirking our just responsibilities if in time we turned the islands over to be administered by their own people, under a President or chief under some sort of temporary guarantee from us. Undoubtedly the nature of the inhabitants of the Philippines is not such as to encourage us in the hope that AGUINALDO'S plan would be successful, and it might be more embarrassing for us than full possession of the islands in our own name. If we want to get rid of the islands, however, this is a possible way.

The Philippines have come to us unsought as a spoil of war. It is pretty generally acknowledged that we cannot give them back to their cruel Spanish masters. If we attempted to transfer them to any European or Asiatic power we should run grave risk of compromising our relations with other powers. For the present we must keep them. We may decide to keep them permanently. If we decide not to keep them then we should at least conform to American Constitutional principles if we let their people govern themselves. A more important consideration is whether they are capable of self-government. That must be determined first.

OUR HEADLESS WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. POULTNEY BIGELOW by no means intends to be bullied out of the position to which he was led by his personal observation of the condition of things at Tampa. His criticism was in some minor points mistaken, and in others intemperately expressed. But in the main it agrees with what may be heard from every disinterested and competent observer who feels at liberty to impart his observations, and much of it applies to other camps than that of Tampa.

It is to Tampa, however, that public attention has been directed because it is the most advanced camp, and it is that at which the troops have been assembled which were supposed to be most nearly in readiness to take the field, including virtually the whole available regular force. The one advantage which the site had was that it was the point nearest to Cuba that could be reached by rail. This was an important consideration, no doubt, but it seems to have been held in Washington so all-important as to preclude the necessity of attending to other considerations, even to the sufficiency of the transportation. As a matter of fact, the transportation has been entirely inadequate. The railroad facilities and the terminal facilities were both suffered to remain what they had been before the population had been multiplied by more than five. When complaints arose that the needs of the troops were not supplied, the official excuse was "a congestion of traffic," as if it was not the business of the War Department to foresee such a congestion and to relieve it in time. The War Department is condemned by the showing that the troops at Tampa have not been properly quartered, fed, or clothed.

Now an army of invasion has been sent away from Tampa very ill-supplied. It was only yesterday that bidding was announced upon any extensive scale upon uniforms suitable for the tropics. The troops have heretofore been broiling upon the sands of Tampa in clothes that would now be oppressive in New England. The dangers they now go to confront are not dangers from the Spanish Army. It is only in the west end of the Island of Cuba that they could find any formidable force. The real dangers are those of the Cuban climate. These may be very much mitigated, if not altogether averted, by careful and systematic provision in the choice of camping grounds, in diet, and in dress.

But can anybody say that the administration of the War Department thus far gives us any reason for expecting that such provision will be made? If the department showed itself grossly incompetent to solve the problem when it was comparatively simple, is there any chance that it will become competent to solve it when it has become far more complicated? The Secretary of War is the same commonplace politician that he has been all along, and so is the Assistant Secretary of War. Will the ignorant amateurs who have been appointed Quartermasters and Commissaries be likely to help them to any better results in the conduct of actual campaign than they have attained during the three months that have elapsed since the fifty millions bill was passed in the work of preparation?

There is not a competent officer in the regular army, whether in the staff or in the line, who has or can have any faith in the conduct of the War Department by the present Secretary. There was an overwhelming presumption against his competence, and the presumption has been more than justified. Why does Secretary ALGER not get out of the office his continuance in which is a grave public danger? Why does the President permit him to remain? Not only does every professional soldier know, but every business man knows, that first-rate administrative capacity is needed at the head of a department which is to organize, arm, equip, clothe, and feed two hundred thousand men, and which is to keep increasing numbers of them supplied with what is necessary at the distance of hundreds or thousands of miles from the shores of their own country. It is impossible that this work should be done by a department of which the inefficiency is demonstrated for what it has already had to do. The President is a conscientious man, and he will feel keenly his own responsibility for every American life that is needlessly and avoidably sacrificed. Does he, can he, imagine that there is no better way to avoid a useless waste of life than to retain Gen. ALGER at the head of the War Department?

JOHN MORLEY ON THE "ALLIANCE."

It is a pity that Mr. JOHN MORLEY in his generally sane talk about the "Anglo-Saxon alliance" should have thought fit to inject a reference to the "Irish vote in America," and to declare that "if that vote is against the treaty it is not the fault of the Liberal Party." Mr. MORLEY is a close thinker and a man of trained judgment, but, like most scholars in politics, when he undertakes a partisan appeal he overdoes it and makes himself a little ridiculous. The Irish vote in the United States will not figure in connection with any steps likely to be taken with reference to an understanding with Great Britain. The proportion of men of Irish birth or descent in the United States who are influenced by hostility to Great Britain has steadily lessened for some years back, and will continue to lessen. When the Liberal Party finds it impossible to keep the Irish question alive in England and cannot make much of it even in Ireland, its leaders may dismiss any uneasiness as to its effect on American politics.

Apart from this shallow partisan allusion, Mr. MORLEY'S views of the possible alliance between the two nations are sensible and agree very well with those of most intelligent men on either side. He is, perhaps, more emphatic than need be in condemnation of "an alliance not for peace but for menace or war"; it is hardly worth while to thrash a straw man with such severity. No such alliance has been contemplated, or at least suggested, and certainly none is possible. So far as there is in either country a faction that wants to fight everybody and grab everything, such a faction would be opposed to any alliance, for it is precisely between Great Britain and the United States that they would seek to find occasions for "difficulties." The main thing—and it is an extremely important one—is that within the last five years the two peoples have come to see that their real aims and the principles by which they are guided are in harmony, and that these are heartily shared by no other people.

A CAMBRIDGE VIEW OF THE WAR.

"America has been compelled, against the will of all her wisest and best, to enter into a path of darkness and peril. Against their will she has been forced to turn back from the way of civilization to the way of barbarism. With grief, with anxiety, must the lover of his country regard the present aspect and the future prospect of the Nation's life."—Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON.

The wisest and best men of this Republic are the living, not the dead. They are men who strain and strive in the powerful currents of the Nation's life, directing them, making them. They have strength of body and of will. They have red blood in their veins. They are men of courage and of hope—they are hopeful, above all.

These are the men—our wisest and best—who heard and obeyed the voice of the country demanding that Spain be scourged out of this hemisphere. They entered with righteous conviction upon the performance of that noble duty. They began the war, and in one capacity or another—at the front, at Washington, or in loyal labors at home—they are sustaining it and carrying it on.

Not one of the wisest and best men in the United States is now railing at the Government of his country or delivering disloyal lectures about its having forsaken the ways of civilization for the ways of barbarism.

Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON'S "wisest and best" are self designated and spurious. They are not the men who work and act and do things. They sit in easy chairs and gabble, as Prof. NORTON did the other day, about the hopeless vulgarity and rawness of the American people. They have lost their interest in the essential, rugged facts of human life. They sneer, deplore, and lament, but they solve no problems, make no man's burden easier, and help nobody's lame dog over any stile. They are out of sympathy with their country and their times. They have no points of contact with the real life of the Nation. Their ideas, bred in-and-in within their narrow communion, are anaemic, like themselves, and take no root. They have much learning from books, but know little of the people. They have small qualifications as critics and none as guides.

Prof. NORTON is a high priest of this sterile cult. He is the admired centre of a little group who for about twenty years have been talking as he now talks, pitying the people for their vulgarity, deploring every forward movement of the Nation, and pursuing their sublimated ideals with such rapt devotion that it has become a fixed habit with them to despise the practical and ignore the human side of the National life. For this reason the hell upon earth which Spain has maintained in Cuba has never stirred their pity or their indignation. The Cubans, they say, are brigands and negroes. Anarchy, Prof. NORTON declares, will be the fate of Cuba if we drive out its Spanish masters. He quotes many fine maxims from his books to prove that war is a terrible evil, but his lips give utterance to no humane sentiment that comes from his heart. Nor does the address from which we have quoted—it has "True Patriotism" for its subject and was delivered before a church club in Cambridge on Tuesday evening—show any trace of historical imagination or foresight. Prof. NORTON sees no connection between Spain's centuries of barbarous misrule and her present chastisement. It never occurs to him that the extinguishment of her power in this hemisphere accomplishes a historical work long ago begun. We are "hurried into a war" "of a sudden without cool deliberation"; we "compel a weak and unwilling nation to a fight," rejecting "her earnest and repeated offers to meet every legitimate demand of the United States." Prof. NORTON therefore feels it to be his duty to dissuade young men from enlisting in what he calls this "unrighteous war." The country is in no peril, he says, so the ardent youth has no need to enlist "in such a cause." He continues:

"There is always in a vast population like ours an immense, a sufficient supply of material of a fighting order, often of a heroic courage, ready and eager for the excitement of battle, filled with the old notion that patriotism is best expressed in readiness to fight for our country, be she right or wrong. Better the paying of bounties to such men to fill the ranks than that they should be filled by those whose higher duty is to fit themselves for the service of their country in the patriotic labors of peace."

This Harvard professor's suggestion that the fine-grained patriot ought not to enlist himself, but should hire a "tough" to go to the front, will be read with varied emotions by the young men of Harvard who are now on board the troopships and about to invade Cuba. Some of them will be moved to contempt, some to rage, and some will say that such utterances are frankly disloyal and should be suppressed.

Fortunately, no such measures are called for. The little circle of men without hope, without a country, and therefore without patriotism, of whom Prof. CHARLES ELIOT NORTON is one of the chief members, are already punished and virtually suppressed by a total loss of influence and public respect. They talk and they publish, but nobody any longer attends to them. Their aid is unavailing and their opposition futile in public affairs. Their sentiments are no more a part of public opinion in the United States of America than the sentiments of Señor POLO and Señor DU BOSC were a part of the public opinion of Canada during their sojourn there in the interests of Spain.

If this were not true, if these men really influenced public opinion, it would be the duty of every American to combat their utterances, to supply antidotes to the poison of their influence. We think they did at one time command some following, and they did much harm, of which the traces are yet visible. But that time is past. The books they write, the newspapers they edit, and the speeches they make are no longer heeded in any community, except perhaps the community of Cambridge, Mass. We do not know that they are heeded there.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Several mysteries of advanced journalism were flooded with light yesterday by the combined efforts of its two most eminent representatives. The Journal, it seems, has long suspected that news published in its evening edition was utilized by The World as a foundation for home-made "specials" of the most thrilling sort. In order to settle this matter once for all a plot, really delightful as plots go, was laid and carried out. Taking the four words, "We pilfer the news," a practiced editor in The Journal office turned two of them end for end and ran the other two together, making "Reflipe W. Thenuz." This looked something like a proper name, so he put "Col." in front of it and wrote and printed that this creature of the imagination was an Austrian artillerist of European renown who had been mortally wounded at Aguadores. The tale was as good as another for The Journal's readers, and, marvelous to relate, The World yesterday morning published a "Special Cable Dispatch," dated "On Board The World's Dispatch Boat Three Friends, Off Santiago de Cuba, via Port Antonio, Jamaica," which stated: "Col. R. W. THENUZ, an Austrian artillerist, well known throughout Europe, who, with Col. ORDONEZ, was defending the land batteries of Aguadores, and the artillery on the road from the latter place to Santiago, was so badly wounded that he has since died." We don't pretend to be experts in matters of this sort, but our impression is that it's The World's turn to cry "Touché!" The Journal is obviously mistaken in claiming to have convicted its rival of "stealing the news," but there was a manifest theft of fiction, and perhaps that is just as reprehensible. Anyhow, the incident, besides being funny, is most instructive for the general reader, since it comprises a whole course of lessons in the art of padding real dispatches and inventing false ones.

—Spanish statesmen must be hopelessly mad if they even dream of the "status quo ante" as a basis of peace negotiations which would be worth presenting to the United States for consideration. It is hard to believe that any such ideas exist in Madrid, but the correspondents say so, and certainly they could not have imagined a delusion so grotesque, a misconception of possibilities so complete. The phenomenon is explicable only by the other fact, noted by a recent thoughtful observer, that the influential men in Spain are orators, and nothing else. "At a moment's notice they can let loose a flood of mellifluous phrases and rich imagery which flows on for hours and hours, softly, soothingly, rhythmically over the finest intellectual sand, without a single original thought to distract the attention of their mystically minded hearers. Like the ancient sophists, they can prove anything—to audiences which have not contracted the habit of thinking."

—Suez Canal traffic showed a marked falling off last year as compared with the year before, and the British statisticians are having a lot of trouble in their efforts fully to explain the decrease. The vessels passing through the canal in 1897 numbered 2,986, as against 3,409 in 1896, and the total receipts were $14,184,000, instead of $16,444,000. Of the craft that followed this highway of commerce, it is worth noting that 1,905 were English, 325 German, 203 Dutch, 202 French, 78 Austrian, 71 Italian, 48 Spanish, 48 Norwegian, 44 Russian, 36 Japanese, 7 Turkish, 3 Chinese, 3 Egyptian, only 3 American, 2 Danish, 2 Siamese, 1 Mexican, 1 Portuguese, and 1 Swedish. The aggregate net tonnage was 7,899,373,841. The war vessels and military transports numbered 112. The decline in traffic is attributed to a rather indefinite commercial crisis. This began in 1896, but was then counterbalanced by receipts from military expeditions, while in 1897, when the depression reached its maximum, there was little compensation of that kind. The Anglo-Indian trade now represents about half the traffic, and the plague and famine have considerably reduced the exports of wheat and rice, so that in two years the traffic to and from India has fallen from 4,432,000 to 3,687,800 tons. The Australian drought has also reduced the exports of corn and cattle, but meat, cheese, and minerals have largely made up for this. The trade with the Far East—that is, the countries east of British India—has, on the other hand, materially increased, rising from 2,403,100 tons in 1895 to 2,662,800 tons in 1896 and 2,788,000 tons in 1897. Japan, which in 1895 sent only two ships, now figures for thirty-four. The Far East and the continuous increase of postal tonnage, which has risen from 1,952,000 tons in 1895 to 2,120,000 tons in 1896 and 2,200,000 tons in 1897, have, however, far from counterbalanced the Indian and Australian depression. The efficient state of the canal is shown by the fact that the average time of transit is now fifteen hours thirty-six minutes—a reduction of seventeen minutes from 1896, notwithstanding the continuous increase in the dimensions of vessels.

PERSONAL.

—Moved, apparently, by a desire to add to the persecution of EMILE ZOLA one of the very few manifestations of cowardly malevolence which had not yet marked that abominable conspiracy, the Petit Journal recently used its wide circulation in all parts of France, and its reputation, real though somewhat mysterious, for respectability and accuracy, as means to scatter broadcast a long article to the effect that ZOLA'S father had once, when a young man, been charged with a petty theft. The story was supported by no evidence whatever, and, whether true or false, could have been inspired only by a mingling of hatred with sheer stupidity, but it was caught up eagerly by the other Paris papers, and ZOLA, knowing his countrymen, has felt himself compelled to sue the Petit Journal for defamation. Without, however, waiting the results of a proceeding in which he cannot hope to obtain justice, the hunted novelist has published in the Aurore a reply to his foes that will win for him multitudes of new friends in every land but one. "Do not these wretched slanderers," he asks, "perceive that even if they told the truth, even if my father did once commit a fault—which I shall deny with all my might until I have verified it by my own inquiries—yes, even if these slanderers were telling the truth, they themselves committed an action still more odious, still more repugnant? To sully the memory of a man who rendered himself illustrious by his hard work and intelligence, and that in order to deal a blow at his son from mere political passion!—I know nothing meaner or baser, nothing which throws a more terrible light on an epoch and a nation." The elder ZOLA died in 1847, leaving, among many other monuments of his ability as an engineer, the great canal in the south of France which still bears his name. Such an attack on his memory, made with such a motive, fully justifies the son in saying: "We have come to this, that revolting actions no longer arouse the slightest disgust, and our great France has reached this point of ignominy since the people have been fed on calumnies and lies. Our soul is so thoroughly poisoned, so shamefully crushed by fear, that even honest men no longer dare utter their cries of revolt. It is of this shameful malady that we are soon to die if those who govern us do not finally take pity on us, restoring to the nation the truth and justice which are the necessary health of peoples." As the people of France are supposed to govern themselves, the situation would seem to be hopeless.

—Americans as a whole are vastly well content with the naval heroes whom this war is developing—or revealing—but from the little band of poets who eagerly search the record of each day's work for inspiration and material to combine into deathless song faint whispers of complaint are beginning to come. "The deeds are glorious," they say, "but the names of the doers!" And one can understand the grievance, even while regarding it as decidedly inconsequential. It's a fact that Admiral DEWEY, with another patronymic, could have crushed fleets and captured an empire at a single blow just as well, and at the same time have made easier the building of lofty verse. "Dewey" is distinctly pastoral, and it goes ill with martial strains. As for the hero of Santiago's dreadful channel, his name simply won't go in any measure whatsoever—not a muse in the nine can pronounce it.

—As pertinent to the contention of that eminent spinner of sea yarns, Mr. HERBERT E. HAMBLEN, that brutality is the only practical motive power for merchant ships, it is more than worth while to give a few lines sent by a Cincinnati reader who had read the remarks on the treatment of sailors which recently appeared in this column. He makes the point that Mr. HAMBLEN defends as still absolutely necessary a system which, to our correspondent's personal knowledge, the law had forced British Captains to abandon twenty-five years ago. "In my younger days," he says, "I made several voyages in English merchantmen, most of them in the forecastle, and I had an excellent opportunity for observation. Practically, when an officer struck a man, distinctions of rank ceased, and it became man to man. In the course of some long voyages I never saw a man hurt by an officer, or even struck to amount to anything. In my time no decent seaman, English or American, would ship on board of an American vessel except in the coasting service. Our deep-sea crews were entirely made up of foreigners. English crews will always stand together against any attempt to abuse any one of their number unjustly. The lack of homogeneity in American crews probably makes them an easier prey to brutes." This is quite true, and it is an easily ascertained fact that this "lack of homogeneity" is carefully preserved by the Captains of "bucko" ships. They prefer what are called "Dutchmen" to Americans, English, and especially Irish sailors, simply because the latter will resent abuse, while the former will endure it.

CURRENT NOTES.

William J. Bryan at the head of a Nebraska regiment can intermit his talk about silver and show the efficacy of iron and steel in the enemy's country.

* * *

President James B. Angell, who has resigned the Ambassadorship to Turkey, is expected to resume the discharge of his duties at the University of Michigan in October next, when his leave of absence will expire.

* * *

Friends of Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., have already paid to its Treasurer $120,000 of the $150,000 needed to secure $50,000 promised by Dr. Pearson, and they confidently expect to raise before the coming commencement the $30,000 lacking.

* * *

Dr. Silas C. Swallow, the Prohibition Independent, and "Don't Steal" nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, wishes to meet Congressman William A. Stone, the Quay-machine Republican candidate, in a series of forty joint meetings for discussion of the issues of the campaign.

* * *

The Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, who went to Florida with one of the Illinois regiments as its Chaplain, has resigned and returned to his home in Chicago because the condition of his health forbade his remaining subject to the hot climate of the Southern States or Cuba.

* * *

Speaking of Lieut. Hobson and his men, ex-President Harrison said in Chicago on Tuesday: "We search the pages of history in vain to find some act of heroism for country and flag that approaches this." And of the navy as a whole he exclaimed: "I consider the American Navy, ship for ship, gun for gun, and man for man, unequaled by any navy in the world to-day."

THE NEED OF FREE SHIPS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If any excuse is needed for calling attention in these stirring times to the advocacy of "free ships" it may be found in these prominent headlines of one of the newspapers of to-day:

SHIP OWNERS
RUN A CORNER.

Refuse to Give Boats on Charter to the United States and Want to Sell Outright at Big Prices.

GOVERNMENT BLED
AT EVERY TURN.

Excessive Prices Were Charged for Vessels Needed to Strengthen the Fleet of Auxiliary Cruisers.

SAME TROUBLE COMES NOW.

This shows that precisely what has been predicted for many years has at length come to pass, and the tyranny of the American shipbuilder not only has the ship owner, but the Government, in its grasp. This was felt to some extent in the civil war, when our merchant marine had not fallen to its present low estate, for this same influence stood in the way of our supply of ships twenty-eight years ago. If at that time we had repealed our restrictive navigation laws we might have come in possession of seaworthy iron steamships for the transport service, instead of being obliged to resort to old wooden tubs that often became the coffins of their passengers and crews. Now the same problem is before us again, and it is intensified as our merchant marine is more nearly extinct. And the same solution is offered us if we have the wisdom to adopt it. Congress can atone at least in some degree for the mischief it has done, if while it is endeavoring to free the Cubans from tyranny it will free our own people from their domestic tyrants, so that they will be on a par with all the other nations of the world in the liberty of using their own money to buy their own ships wherever they may be built.

JOHN CODMAN.

Mohegan, June 8, 1898.

AMERICA AND THE POWERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The world is unfolding itself into intelligibility under the stimulus of the ambition of the great European powers and the providential impulsions of circumstance, which affect the attitude toward them of the great republic of the Western Hemisphere. The war with Spain is leading to greater and world-wide results not anticipated when the United States drifted into it. The destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila has given this country a foothold not safely to be disputed in the midst of the section which the great powers had thought to aggrandize to themselves. And this form of society which has developed and matured in this continent of America is face to face with those of Europe.

The presence of Americans in the Philippine Islands will affect in time great changes in the intellectual, moral, and political conditions of Eastern Asia. For Americans are vastly superior to the people of any other nationality whatever. They are intelligent and self-reliant, without superstition and without fear. They are ambitious and enterprising, and therefore aggressive. They are keen of eye and deft of hand, accustomed to the use of modern mechanical instruments. They are responsive and sympathetic to the present. They throb and pulse with the present, unhindered by the prejudices of the past or the forebodings of the future. They live in the ever-living present, heart within and God o'erhead. They are bred in an atmosphere free from the exhalations of decay, full of the fresh scents of birth in life. They have not lived amid the ruins of more glorious ages. They have not a veneration for antiquity that palsies youth. They have no despotisms that dismay.

Their religion is the inspiring fellowship between a living God and their living selves. A God not of the past but of the present, who reveals Himself through life in Nature and in man. Such men must conquer and control, for they are akin with the all-conquering forces of Nature, and they understand Nature. They know what she is in her inner self. She stands revealed to them. They have been brought up to think with freedom and act with freedom. And yet they are accustomed to obey those whom their own suffrages have placed in positions of public control, to hold in check the units of society for the good of the whole. They threaten the stability of institutions everywhere that do not represent the free development and movement of the natural forces of mind and matter—institutions that are built on and rise out of the ages of ignorance. And such shall inevitably vanish from the earth before the triumphant action of those who are en rapport with the life of this day.

The fruit of the tree of life is their food. They who make the Now the accepted time and day of salvation are the true stewards of the living, omnipresent God. For them there is no death. What seems so is only transition. Whether beneath or above the canopy of the sky, what matters it; there they do what their hand findeth to do with all their might and main. They stagnate beside no graves; they falter not on the path of destiny for fear of hell fires; they live in doing the will of their Master as that will reveals itself in desires and opportunity. For such the world is their parish.

Behold it! God Almighty shows it. Go ye forth and scatter the Gospel of the new life over the earth. Do not hide in the napkin of National isolation that which has been given you. That did the Israelites, and they were set aside. Freely ye have received, freely give. But can we remain republican at home if we go forth to battle for the emancipation of mankind? Did not the Republic of Rome fall with Caesar slain? Yes; because Rome the republic did not grant republicanism to the provinces that Caesar and Pompey captured.

If we lose our constitutional liberty it will be because we fasten despotism on our acquisitions abroad instead of giving their people training into the manhood that will enable them to govern themselves under our protectorate. With some such conception of our character, our work, are we Americans animated in our higher march—a conception which in the presence of the commonplace seems absurd. In the presence of the machinery of the commonplace the world beyond dwindles into insignificance. In the fear of the ghost of the empty pantry we pursue our daily avocations. Yet now and then we find opportunity to climb away from its presence into the Pisgah tops, and then we catch a glimpse of the meaning of the words, "Man does not live by bread alone."

Then we think as follows: Surely God did not create us for the work in which we are normally engaged now. Were we made only to get bread for physical support and food to clothe our nakedness? Were we made to eat and sleep only? Is it the ant to which we should go, or to the angel within us? Grinding grain for human bellies is what this great United States, with all the other political organisms, is doing—only that and nothing more. The ants do that—so do the fowl of the air, the fish of the sea. Is all work above that absurd? Is it as absurd as that in which so many noblemen of foreign lands are engaged, and so many men in our own land who do not have to labor, having invested their accumulated capital in great industrial machines? I trow not. War for the establishment of an American civilization is better than a peace which permits great brawny braves to fiddle away their times in fishing, yachting, horse racing, and golf playing, and sentimental fooleries with the other sex.

Better that the manhood of a race should be engaged in the barbarities of war than the silly, soul-wrecking, mind-destroying fortunes of a peace which has no stern righteousness of self-denial about it. God Almighty's thought is a work which comprehends all nations and all lands until sons of men shall become sons of God. He has brought into existence a self-acting world that does its generating and growing without engaging or worrying its Maker, and giving opportunity to engage in the solution of the mighty problem of working a self-choosing personality into a perfect harmony with his own selfhood by means of moral, intellectual, and physical instrumentalities in this present. He will not let mankind simply occupy themselves with physical self-sustentation. He arouses them by poetry, by piety, by patriotism, until they quit their daily grind and die away in troops to sacrifice their lives for the attainment of some higher ideal of being and relationship.

EXCELSIOR.

Newburg, N. Y., June 6, 1898.

GOOD MONEY AND BAD.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is one phase in the silver question which the traitors and fanatics in the United States Senate and House are trying to keep alive, and which seems generally to be overlooked. It is this: The whole attempt "to coin the seigniorage," or buy silver, or make fiat money, by the Government of the United States, is an attempt to foist on our people money without real intrinsic value and far inferior to that possessed by the peoples of Great Britain, Canada, France, Germany, and the leading countries of the world. That is to say, that although we claim to be in the vanguard of nations as to civilization, progress, power, culture, morality, religion, industry, &c., yet still according to these silver marplots we are not entitled to the best money—gold—but should instead be deluged with inferior silver money or fiat paper money ad nauseam. According to these, our Far Western and Southern silver legislators, we have no right to have money as good and unalterable as Great Britain, France, Germany, or Canada, and, although we claim to be as good or even better than these nations, yet gold money is too good for us.

It is most astounding that such financial heresy can obtain a second hearing. The snake is scotched, but it must be killed. It is a comfort to read of the victory of the Republicans of Oregon over the Populists, Democrats, and silverite fusionists. That is next to victory over the Spaniards—in importance. We have foes at home to fight as well as foreign enemies. Push these traitors hard, if you desire to help found a lasting prosperity.

F. S.

New York, June 9, 1898.

Mr. Anderson's Objections.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Please set me down as in favor of a putty monument to commemorate the action of Commissioner Anderson, who nobly and gallantly objects to an "offering" by our schools for the Red Cross Society, because, forsooth, the money would be used to comfort and cheer the sick and wounded Spanish too! (Vide Page 12 to-day's TIMES.) Set up the putty monument by all means. What is this man doing in an office that has anything to do with the development of children?

HENRY E. DRAKE.

Brooklyn, June 9, 1898.

Students at Columbia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On reading the accounts of the recent "commencement" at Columbia University, I have been struck by the fact that only one of the prominent New York names appears among the list of students. A friend suggests as the explanation that the Trustees of the University, who are mostly men of fashion and wealth, uniformly send their sons to other institutions, especially Harvard and Yale, and that their fellow-citizens, supposing that the Trustees must be best advised upon the subject, follow their example, if they have the means.

I should be glad to hear from any of your readers upon this question.

X.

New York, June 9, 1898.

Appreciates The New York Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Rest assured that I shall never willingly exist without a copy daily of THE NEW YORK TIMES. At home or abroad I have probably not failed ten times in thirty-three years to scan its abundant treasures of news and knowledge and wholesome suggestion. Rich as it has been, I consider that its value has been fairly doubled by the addition of your up-to-date literary and art supplements of Saturday and Sunday. We stop it here in our Alabama Winter home only to resume it in New York.

FRANK FULLER.

Daphne, Ala., June 1, 1898.

NUGGETS.

What Troubles Most People.

New York City is considerably worried about her debt limit. With most people it is the credit limit that is found troublesome.—Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Literary Opening.

After the war is over De Lome, Polo, and Carranza can make money by issuing a book entitled "The Diplomatic Letter-Writer—Every One His Own Undoing," by those who know.—Philadelphia Press.

Great Saving to Spain.

In certain particulars Spain has recently shown great military shrewdness and foresight; she saved 7,000 soldiers and several ships the other day by not sending them to the Philippines.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Waste of Daring.

"It's disheartening," said the pessimist.

"What's the matter?" inquired his friend.

"I was thinking that even when men may earn glory and substantial reward by risking their lives for their country, there will be the usual number of bathers who will see how far out they can swim."—Washington Star.

Unavoidable Delay.

"Wait," said the son of his father, "I can't lead my troops to battle just yet."

"Why?" the commanding General demanded.

"I have an engagement with the photographer at 11 o'clock. He is to take a picture of me as I gallop in front of my regiment, urging the men to remember the Maine."—Cleveland Leader.

A PROSAIC SERENADE.

From The Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Oh, come, my love, to your window now!
The moon is shining clear,
And the night wind softly fans my brow,
As I stand singing here.
I am picking away on my old guitar,
As I warble my little song,
But you know I'm a sufferer from catarrh
So I mustn't stay too long.

Oh, come, my love! Look down on me
From your chamber window, sweet!
There isn't a soul around to see,
There's nobody in the street.
Though across the way a complaining man
Is begging me to shut up,
And the fellow next door, as fast as he can,
Is loosing his brindle pup.

Oh, come, my love, to your window, quick,
For soon I shall have to go.
I was almost hit just now by a brick
That I saw your father throw!
I love you, dear, and my love I sing
In the most melodious way,
But it's dangerous here and to life I cling,
And so, oh, my love, good-day!

GOVERNOR NOT AMENABLE

Court of Appeals Opinions Reversing the Appellate Division in the Broderick Case.

A MANDAMUS CANNOT ISSUE

Judge O'Brien Instead Holds that the Governor Can Be Made to Obey the Statute in Discharging Help at the Capitol.

ALBANY, June 9.—The Michael Broderick case has brought forth some interesting opinions on the power to mandamus the Governor from the Judges of the Court of Appeals attached to the decision of last Tuesday reversing the order of the Appellate Division, and deciding that a mandamus should not issue against the Governor.

Mr. Broderick was employed in the Capitol here to run the Senate elevator. Oct. 2, 1895, he claims he was discharged. He procured an alternative writ of mandamus to issue to the then trustees of the public buildings, Levi P. Morton, Charles T. Saxton, and Hamilton Fish, and the Superintendent of Public Buildings, Frederick P. Easton. He made his stand on the law providing that honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors cannot be discharged without good cause. Evidence was taken before a referee, who held that Broderick had not been removed.

The Special Term thereupon refused the peremptory writ. The Appellate Division reversed the Special Term's order. Judges Gray, Bartlett, and Martin concurred with Judge Haight for a reversal of the order of the Appellate Court, and Judge Parker agreed with Judge Haight that a mandamus should not issue against the Governor. Judge Parker agreed, however, with Judge O'Brien that it was properly issued against the other defendants. He advised that the order be modified accordingly, and as so modified, approved. Judge Vann held that the judgment should be so modified as to simply adjudge that the relator was improperly removed, and that he is entitled to immediate reinstatement.

No Power to Punish the Governor.

Judge Haight, in his opinion, says:

"The only way in which a mandamus can be enforced is by the commitment of the party who refuses to obey its commands as for a contempt. But the courts have no power to punish the Governor for a contempt. They have no power over his person. He may be impeached, but there is no other way in which he may be deprived of his executive office. It is said, however, that it is not to be supposed that the Governor will refuse obedience to the law, but the application in this case for the mandamus shows that he already has refused to do the act sought to be compelled by this writ.

"But, again, it is contended that in this case the Executive is one of a board of officers, and that the board may be compelled to act by mandamus. Conceding him to be one of a board of public officers, the duty is one that devolves upon him by virtue of his office. If the courts have not power over his person to enforce its decrees in one case, they have not in the other.

"While we are of the opinion that a mandamus will not issue to the Governor to compel performance of an act by him, we see no reason for its not running, during the recess of the Legislature, to the Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the Assembly.

Personal Charge, Says Judge Haight.

Judge Haight then points out that the Appellate Division ordered the writ to issue to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Speaker then in office, who were successors of those in office at the time the alternative writ was issued. He holds that the delinquency charged is personal, and does not involve a charge against the State, and points out that the new officials were not made parties to the proceeding. The case, he says, must of necessity be presented against the new officers, as they alone have the power to reinstate the relator. He shows that in such a state of affairs the Court must substitute a successor in office in place of a person made a party in his official capacity, who has died or ceased to hold office, but that no substitution was made in this case.

Judge Vann was of the opinion that a writ of mandamus could not be issued against the Governor or Lieutenant Governor. The same reason applied to the Lieutenant Governor as to the Governor, because at any moment the powers and duties of the Governor's office might devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor. He holds, however, that the relator was unlawfully removed.

Judge O'Brien Dissents.

Judge O'Brien says that "the learned referee held, as a conclusion of law, that although he (the relator) had been dropped from the payroll he had not been removed, and he dismissed the writ with costs."

After characterizing the Appellate Division decision as just he, continues: "My brethren, however, think the Appellate Division was wrong and the referee was right. The reasoning process by which this conclusion is reached does not impress me as sound in law or correct in morals.

"The principle that a mandamus will not lie against the Governor as a member of the Board of Trustees of public buildings created by the statute is announced as law in this State, I think, for the first time. It is broadly asserted that the courts have no power to compel the Govenor, when acting as a member of this board, in appointing or discharging the necessary help in and about the Capitol to obey the statute. It is admitted that every member of the board is bound to obey it, but if the Governor neglects or refuses to do his duty, or if he should disregard the statute, the courts, it is said, are powerless to protect the relator's rights by mandamus.

"This proposition is based upon the notion that there is something about the office of Governor that places the occupant of the office for the time being above and beyond the law, or at least beyond the power of the courts to compel him by mandamus to obey the plain mandate of the statute in the appointment and removal of veteran soldiers. I take it to be an indisputable legal proposition that when the Governor of this State accepts a legislative appointment as a member of the Board of Trustees, with duties prescribed by statute, as the duties of this board clearly are, he is amenable to legal process at the suit of a private citizen whose rights are affected by the action of the board in the same way, and to the same extent, as any other member of the board."

Further on he says:

Judicial Power Should Reach All.

Nor can I admit for a moment that the judicial power of this State is so feeble as to be unable ot reach with its process, in the enforcement of its lawful judgments and decrees, every citizen within its territory, from the Governor to the humblest workman, and one as well as the other. The notion that the rights of a citizen cannot be effectively and enforced against a ministerial board of which the Executive happens to be a member because he may call out the military and naval forces of the State to resist the judgment of the court is too trivial for serious consideration. It is the duty of the court to declare what the law is without fear or favor, and let consequences take care of themselves. Courts cannot with any self-respect frame their judgments upon the view that some power may refuse to submit to the mandate of the law, or may resist it.

I doubt very much that this State ever had an Executive that would agree with my brethren with respect to this immunity from judicial authority, and it is to be hoped that it never will have. The proposition that there is or may be one man in the State so far above his fellow citizens that the courts cannot reach him, in a case like this, where there is no discretion, sounds very much like a voice from the Middle Ages.

But even if the Governor was beyond the power of the courts, there are still three other members of the board, constituting a working majority, that no one claims to be exempt from control by mandamus. They have the power, and it is their duty to execute and obey the statute with respect to veterans, and to give to the relator his rights under the law. What reason can this court give for reversing the judgment as to them?

Dinner to Commissioner Keating.

A dinner was given last night at the Arena to James P. Keating, Commissioner of Highways, by his friends of the Twentieth Assembly District. A gold watch and chain with a diamond charm, suitably inscribed, were presented to the Commissioner. Chief Justice James M. Fitzsimons of the City Court made the presentation speech. Assemblyman Cornelius P. Collins, President Thomas F. Woods of the Board of Aldermen, former District Attorney O'Hare, and others made short speeches.

HEUREAUX FEELS EXULTANT.

He Says the Fanita Left This Country Under a Pretense of Taking Munitions to Cuba.

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CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, June 9—5:20 P. M.—President Ulisses Heureaux of the Republic of Dominica believes he has discovered proof that the steamer Fanita, formerly of the Clyde Line, which was used by Señors Jimenes and Morales in their unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Dominican Government, left the United States with the countenance of the American Government, under a mere pretense of taking munitions of war to Cuba.

President Heureaux arrived here to-day on the Dominican gunboat Restauracion about noon from Great Inagua. While there he made a charge of piracy against Señor Jimenes, who had been released on bail under a charge of having violated the navigation laws. A Dominican agent was left at Matthew Town to look after the case until an advocate can be sent there from San Domingo to push the prosecution.

Gen. Heureaux said that he had been warned that Jimenes was conspiring against him, by an official to whom Jimenes offered a post. The official carried the letter from Jimenes to the President. The latter showed the correspondent notes he had made of the results of his investigation, and also a bundle of incriminating papers taken from prisoners and from the bodies of the slain at Monte Cristi. It was in this connection that he developed the belief that he has discovered that the Fanita left the United States with the countenance of the American Government under a mere pretense of sailing for Cuba. He has obtained a partial list of her cargo, which included several cannon, many rifles, thousands of cartridges, military accoutrements, saddles, and uniforms. The vessel was loaded at Mobile. All who went in the expedition from the United States went under assumed names, Jimenes calling himself Gen. Rafael Rodriguez.

President Heureaux coolly, but as if enjoying a capital story, told how the revolution was nipped in the bud, and how he had summarily executed nearly all the prisoners, reserving only those who, he thought, might be used in obtaining further information about the conspiracy. He described the flight of Jimenes as "cowardly"; but he said distinctly that he should make no claim against the United States Government, believing that the Government had been misled, through no fault of its own. Moreover, he said he recognized the futility of a feeble country like his making a demand which it could not enforce against so powerful a neighbor.

The papers seized, however, seemed to show, he declared, that the leader of the expedition had arranged to notify the American Government by a secret code immediately if the movement were successful. They also showed, he continued, that Jimenes visited officials in Washington frequently during the six weeks that elapsed after he left Haiti.

Gen. Heureaux expects that the English authorities will punish Jimenes. His own general policy he discussed frankly, declaring that further negotiations with the United States regarding reciprocity depended now on the definition the State Department at Washington would give of the "moral support" it had promised in the event of European powers demanding the same privileges under the most favored nation clause and of San Domingo's refusing compliance.

Gen. Heureux denied the reported wholesale shooting of the employes of Jimenes, asserting that the only two shot were those found with arms in their hands. Chuchu Mercado, a prisoner on the gunboat, was spared as an informer. The younger Villeneuva was spared because of the friendship of Gov. Gallto for his father.

The papers seized showed also, according to President Heureux's statement, that the Fanita's cargo included dynamite, and that she had been chartered from the Clyde Line people for $150 a day.

MARQUIS OF HUNTLY'S DEBTS.

Liabilities of $693,490 and Assets of $3,450 Shown at a Meeting of His Creditors.

LONDON, June 9.—In the Bankruptcy Court to-day took place the first meeting of the creditors of the Marquis of Huntly, Premier Marquis of Scotland. His debts were shown to be £139,698 ($693,490) and his assets footed up £690, ($3,450.)

Charles Gordon, eleventh Marquis of Huntly, one of whose titles, Lord of Gordon, dates from before the year 1408, was born in 1847 and succeeded his father in 1863. He married Amy, the eldest daughter of Sir William Cunliffe-Brooks, Bart., M. P., of Barlow Hall, Lancashire, in 1869. The latter subsequently purchased the Huntly estates, comprising about 86,000 acres in Aberdeenshire.

The first Earl's grandfather fell at Homildon, in 1402; the third Earl commanded the left wing at Flodden in 1513; the fourth Earl became the most important subject of Scotland but fell at Corrichie in 1562. The fifth Earl was sentenced to death, but became Chancellor of Scotland. The sixth Earl was head of the Catholics of Scotland and defeated the Earl of Argyll at Glenlivet in 1594. He subsequently submitted to the King, and became Marquis of Huntly.

The second Marquis distinguished himself as a Royalist in the civil wars, and was beheaded in 1649. The fourth Marquis became first Duke of Gordon, and served under Turenne at Strasburg.

The present Marquis of Huntly has been a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, Captain of the Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, and Lord Rector of Aberdeen University.

A REBELLION IN CHINA.

Chow-Chow Fu Captured and Many Persons Killed.

HONGKONG, June 9.—It is announced in a dispatch received here from Canton that a rebellion has broken out at Chow-Chow-Fu, in the Province of Kwan-Tung. The rebels have captured the city, have killed a magistrate, his wife, and others, and have burned the Yamen. Troops have been sent to the scene of the outbreak.

A serious disturbance has also broken out at Ning-Po, Province of Che-Kiang.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AGREE.

Traffic Compact Reached in London Which Is Yet to be Ratified.

LONDON, June 9.—The conference of the representatives of the steamship companies, which began on Tuesday last, adjourned to-day. All those who were present maintain the strictest secrecy and decline to divulge the results of the meeting, except that an agreement has been framed which must be submitted to the companies for ratification before becoming effective. In the meantime the present agreement continues in force.

Although the conferrees insist that no radical changes from the existing rates were proposed, there is a report current of important changes in steerage charges.

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE.

President Zelaya Pardons Many of the Political Prisoners.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, May 26.—Since the signing of the treaty of peace between Nicaragua and Costa Rica on April 26 last aboard the United States steamer Alert, at sea off the coast of Casta Rica, these two States have withdrawn and disbanded a large part of their armies that have been facing each other for the last four months on the frontier.

President Zelaya of Nicaragua is releasing many of the persons he has had imprisoned on suspicion of political intrigues against the Government. Others of the political prisoners are being tried by court-martial and fines and long terms of imprisonment are being imposed on them. In many cases, however, the President pardons them, as the differences appear to be more in the nature of political opinions and personal dislikes than anything approaching criminal actions, as usually so considered.

The Government has permitted the mercantile house of Ellesonder & Sons, in Managua, to reopen for business. The doors of the firm had been sealed for several months by order of the Government, on the charge of political opposition to the administration and failure to pay a fine or forced loan which had been imposed on the firm.

President of the French Chamber.

PARIS, June 9.—M. Deschanel to-day was re-elected Permanent President of the Chamber of Deputies by 287 votes against 277 cast for M. Brisson.

FRENCH CLAIM FOR INDEMNITY.

Two Men Say They Were Shot at by Americans in Barcelona and Threatened by Mr. Bowen.

LONDON, June 10.—The Paris correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"M. Hanotaux, the French Foreign Minister, has received from the Prefect of the Pyrenees Orientales documents containing claims made by Joseph Puig and brother for being shot at and threatened by the Americans and United States Consul General Herbert W. Bowen at Barcelona during the Barcelona disturbances at the time war was declared.

"The two Americans, hearing a noise in the corridor of the hotel where they were staying and believing that they were about to be attacked, shot with a revolver the first man they saw. He proved to be a French waiter named Puig.

"They dragged him into the room and threatened him with death unless he signed a release of all claims against them, receiving 3,000 pesetas. Puig's brother on his arrival was similarly treated, Consul General Bowen, it is claimed, directing the threat of death."

HOOLEY WAS BLACKMAILED.

He Ascribes His Failure to the Corrupt Methods of English Financial Journals.

LONDON, June 9.—Mr. Ernest Terah Hooley, the English company promoter, who applied for and obtained a receiving order in bankruptcy yesterday, in an interview published to-day, promises to make startling revelations regarding the extent to which blackmailing is prevalent in the city portion of London, and adds that his estate will probably show a surplus of £500,000. Continuing, Mr. Hooley remarked:

"Everybody will be paid in full. I have not worked alone. I have always been in a syndicate, and have had all sorts of people with me, from the highest in the land to the lowest. I have been making the business and they the profit.

"I intend to show up the methods of some of the financial journals, so that they will never dare to hold up their heads again.

"It is not gambling or drinking which has bankrupted me, but attacks without rhyme or reason by financial papers, which brought my creditors down on me in a bunch. They ridiculed my companies and discredited everything I was concerned in. Yet, I have promoted companies which I did not make a penny from because the newspapers took all the profit. I paid a paper £40,000, ($200,000,) while a single article in another paper cost me £10,000, ($50,000.)"

In connection with Mr. Hooley's reference to those interested in his deals, the curious allegation is made that at the State Concert at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday, a distinguished personage communicated Mr. Hooley's decision to file a petition in bankruptcy to a colleague of Mr. Hooley.

ITALY'S BIG GRAIN IMPORTS.

The Messagero Says 715,587 Tons Have Been Imported in Eleven Months.

ROME, June 9.—The Messagero to-day, commenting on the sorry state of agriculture in Italy, says that in the last eleven months 715,587 tons of grain, of the value of one hundred million lire, have been imported into Italy from America and Russia.

"JACQUES SAINT-CERE" DEAD.

One of the Chief Actors in the Lebaudy Affair Whose Real Name Was Armand Rosenthal.

Word has reached this city that "Jacques Saint-Cère," the well-known Parisian journalist, is dead. A little over two years ago the journalist, whose real name was Armand Rosenthal, achieved unenviable distinction through his connection with the famous Lebaudy affair. He, with the so-called Comte de Cesti and other pseudo-noblemen, were charged with blackmailing young Max Lebaudy, son of a wealthy sugar refiner.

Previous to the exposure and scandal in the early Winter of 1895, M. Rosenthal had for several years written foreign editorial articles for Le Figaro, and he was the Paris correspondent of The New York Herald. M. Rosenthal also wrote for La Vie Parisienne, and, under a pseudonym other than "Jacques Saint-Cère," for a Berlin paper. From all his newspaper attachments and the perquisites which came to him as they do to those Parisian journalists who are sometimes paid more to keep an article out of their paper than they receive for putting it in, he probably made $10,000 a year.

At the time of death he was not less than forty-four years of age. He was born in Paris of an Alsacian father, as Le Figaro took care to ascertain several years ago when he was accused of being a German. He served his year in the French Army and then got into trouble and was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment for swindling in 1871. He succeeded in escaping to Switzerland and changed his name. Later, as Jacques Saint Cère, he went to Germany. In Leipsic, Sacher Masoch, the novelist, gave him employment on his review, Auf der Höhe. A favor which Saint-Cère returned by eloping with Herr Masoch's wife, whom he afterward abandoned. Then he went to Berlin, where he became acquainted with Paul Lindau, the dramatist and critic, and with whose wife he also eloped, and, after her divorce, married. Lindau was the secretary of Count Herbert von Bismarck, and it was as a visitor in this man's household that Saint-Cère picked up the surface details of European politics and the atmosphere of being on intimate terms with great personages that gave him his stock in trade when later he wrote foreign articles for the newspapers.

Saint-Cère shunned concentrated study, but he had an extraordinary memory and an observing eye; he talked well and with just the touch of reserve which would seem to indicate that his utterances were executed a-dra; he was believed to be far more intimate with German statesmen than he cared to admit. Under these circumstances it is not astonishing that he could dazzle the eyes of some Parisian editors and others of very limited worldly experience. Herr Blowitz nor Henri Rochefort, however, placed much trust in Saint-Cère, nor in the articles he wrote. By them his work was constantly sneered at, and he was called uncomplimentary names. They did not know the man's past, but at the trial in the Lebaudy affair in all cases did the story of his swindling Mme. Lippman, the daughter of Alexandre Dumas, fils. It will be called that Saint-Cère, thoroughly exposed and ruined in reputation, was finally acquitted of the charge brought by the Lebaudy heirs.

While in the Mazas prison, where he had been confined during the trial, he announced defiantly that, in spite of the abandonment of his friends, he would live down the past. To accomplish this vow he began by founding Le Cri de Paris, a paper run at first as a sort of French imitation of Labouchère's Truth, but which very shortly became a weekly programme of society gossip and scandal, in which rumors of coming divorces and elopements were curiously mixed up with cookery receipts and hints on dress. However, the paper succeeded and M. Saint-Cère seemed to be on the way to success, financial at least, when death came.

Notwithstanding, however, the poor opinion that the Paris correspondent of The London Times and the editor of L'Intransigéant had for Saint-Cère's effusions on international politics, there is no doubt that the writer was responsible for much of the ill-feeling against England that has been gathering in France of late years, and he never lost the chance to present gratuitously to his readers the advantages of a Franco-German alliance.

West Point Cadets Dine.

Forty-eight members of the class of 1900 of the West Point Military Academy partook of a "furlough" dinner at the Murray Hill Hotel last night. These toasts were responded to: "The Staybacks," Mr. Wesson; "The Goats," Mr. Comly; "Seven and Eight," Mr. Gleaves; "The Army," Mr. Morris; "Plebe Education," Mr. McIntyre; "Furlough," Mr. Rhett; "The Class," Mr. Grant. The officers of the class are: President—Walter S. Grant; Vice President—George B. Pillsbury; Secretary and Treasurer—Lewis S. Morey. The banquet was preceded by a visit to the Casino, where the cadets were the guests of honor.

Took Car Over Burning Bridge.

Several persons on trolley car No. 868 got very much alarmed last night when the car reached the wooden bridge over which the line rung at Van Nest Station and found the bridge on fire. The motorman pushed the switch around full and rushed his car over the burning bridge through the smoke. One passenger who got alarmed jumped off and sprained his ankle. The other passengers kept their seats and were not injured. The fire, which was caused by a spark from an engine in the railroad yard, did not amount to much, and was soon extinguished.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

Sixty-sixth Annual Commencement Exercises Held at the Metropolitan Opera House.

ADDRESS BY THE CHANCELLOR

Son of One of Manila's Heroes Delivered the Bachelor's Oration—Prizes, Fellowships, and Scholarships Announced and Degrees Conferred.

Exercises of the sixty-sixth annual commencement of New York University were held last evening in the Metropolitan Opera House before an immense, brilliant, enthusiastic, and patriotic audience that seemed ready to applaud the successful candidates for degrees at every opportunity and quite unable to refrain from cheering every patriotic allusion or strain of music. Hence there were applause and cheering galore.

Shortly after 8 o'clock the members of the Faculty and guests who had met in the reception room over the main lobby, led by Chancellor MacCracken, marched to the stage, which was tastefully decorated with potted flowers and plants. The various bodies of graduates, some of which included women, followed and took seats in front of the orchestra, while the Seventh Regiment Band played selections. After prayer by the Rev. Charles H. Payne, the Bachelor's oration was delivered by John Bradford Briggs, Jr., of Brooklyn, and the Doctor's oration by Charles Wesley McCormick of Hackettstown, N. J.

Chancellor MacCracken made a brief address, saying in part, after speaking of the rank of the university:

We have the promise in every school of a perfectly united Faculty sustained by a unanimous corporation. If our constituency of citizens will do their equal part, next year will accomplish more for New York University than has any of the threescore and six years that have gone by. Four years ago our undergraduate college was purely local. This year we have students at University Heights from ten or twelve States of the Union. In the entire university twenty-nine States and Territories are represented, besides nine or ten foreign lands. This is a beginning. New York University ought to find students in every State that is reached by New York finance and New York trade. It rests with the philanthropists of our country who have understanding of the times to say when we shall have the endowment that shall bring this to pass.

While limiting myself to a very few words, I feel a sacred obligation to employ the best of these words in paying honor before this vast assembly, to the sons of New York University, graduates and undergraduates, who have gone as soldiers and sailors, to offr themselves for the Nation. [Applause.] Their devotion stirs our hearts also to offer each in the way that seems most useful, something for America.

The Executive Officer of the warship Baltimore, John Bradford Briggs, high in command, at the battle of Manila, is justly deemed by you a patriot, but his only son, the honor man of University College to-night, who has quietly uttered the Bachelor's oration, is equally a patriot if he do scholarly work for his country and perform it with equal devotion. [Great applause.]

Degrees were then conferred on 229 persons, apportioned as follows: Bachelor of Arts, six; Bachelor of Philosophy, eight; Bachelor of Science, nine; civil engineer, three; certificate of engineering, six; Master of Arts, twenty-eight; Master of Science, four; Doctor of Philosophy, five; Master of Pedagogy, twenty-one; Doctor of Pedagogy, six; Bachelor of Laws, 117, and Master of Laws, sixteen.

Dean Clarence D. Ashley in presenting the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws aroused much enthusiasm by stating that two members of the class, George F. Hawkins and James Francis Mack, had joined the army and were now wearing the uniform. Hawkins is at the front with the Seventy-first Regiment, but Mack was present in uniform, having obtained leave of absence to receive his degree. When he went upon the stage to get his sheepskin he was greeted with a great outburst of applause.

Prof. George A. Miller delivered the address to the graduates of the Law School.

Prizes, fellowships, and scholarships were announced as follows:

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

William H. Inman Fellowship, William Mullan Campbell; William A. Hoe, Jr., Engineering Prize, William Wallace Wotherspoon; James Gordon Bennett Prize, Benjamin S. Hardinger; Herman Ridder German Prize, Stanley H. Molleson; Latin Prize, divided equally between Theodore L. Shear and Thomas K. McClelland; Hebrew Prize, the Rev. Nathan A. Seagle; Butler Euclidean Essay Prize, first to John R. Evans and second to Renwick W. Abbott.

SCHOOL OF LAW.

Senior Class, Afternoon Division—First prize, Joseph M. Gazzam; second prize, Louis Heft; third prize, Frederick S. Gibson; honorable mention, Arthur H. Wadick and Daniel Gutt.

Third Year, Evening Division—First prize, B. F. Feiner; second prize, Arthur A. Marsters; honorable mention, Charles B. Samuels and Albert F. Hunt.

Second Year, Evening Division—First prize, Walter M. Wechsler; second prize, Clarence Galicenstein; honorable mention, Vincent P. Lynott and Eugene W. Small.

Junior Class, Afternoon Division—Shepard Scholarship, Edwin Kempton, Jr.; First Faculty Scholarship, Edwin L. Garvin; Second Faculty Scholarship, Thomas J. MacCabe; Third Faculty Scholarship, divided equally between Frank W. Redding (Astor Battery) and Bernard Shaw; honorable mention, Emily M. Bullowa and Joseph Jacobs.

Junior Class, Evening Division—First prize, Frank I. Tierney; second prize, Maxwell Davidson; honorable mention, Frederick C. Kronmeyer and Sylvan E. Bier.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows: Master of Laws—Prof. Thaddeus D. Kennison and Prof. George A. Miller, both of this city; Doctor of Laws—James Barr Ames, Dean of Harvard University Law School, and Amasa A. Redfield of this city; Doctor of Divinity—William M. Grosvenor, George S. Payson, and Charles Ripley Gillett of this city, and Samuel B. Stevenson of Belfast, Ireland.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL.

One Hundred and Forty-five Graduates Receive Diplomas.

The commencement exercises of the New York Law School were held at Carnegie Music Hall last evening. George Chase, Dean of the school, presided, and presented diplomas to 145 graduates. Prizes were awarded as follows: Day school, first prize, $150, to Lewis Roberts Conklin of Monroe, N. Y.; second prize, $100, to Israel Albert Washburne of this city; third prize, $75, to Scott McLanahan, also of this city. Honorable mention was made of John P. Flanigan of this city. Evening school, a prize of $100 to John T. Dooling of this city. The prize fellowship was awarded to Lewis Roberts Conklin.

Edmund Wetmore delivered the address to the graduates, and in concluding paid a tribute to the American people for engaging in the present war with Spain with a sword in one hand and food for the starving Cubans in the other. Mr. Chase, on behalf of the members of the Faculty, all of whom occupied seats on the stage, delivered a brief farewell address to the students.

Among the graduates were Irving Brokaw, Edward N. Emerson, Charles Coudert, Maitland F. Griggs, and Daniel F. Platt.

President of Center College.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 9.—Dr. W. C. Robinson of New York City has been elected President of Center College, at Danville, Ky., and to-day signified his acceptance. Dr. Robinson formerly was President of Lake Forest University, Chicago. Lately he has been Secretary of the Northern Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

FATAL WEST SHORE WRECK.

Fireman Killed and Five Men Injured Near Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 9.—In a wreck on the West Shore at Petty's Crossing this morning one man was killed and five injured.

The dead are:
JAMES CALLAHAN, Newark, fireman.
The injured are:
JAMES WALSH, Clyde, engineer; badly wounded about the head.
PETER MARTEL, conductor; leg sprained.
C. S. DAVIS; scratched face and back bruised.
A. B. RYAN, Syracuse; slightly bruised on arms and back.
MICHAEL FEELEY, foreman of workmen; thought to be seriously injured internally.

The accident is supposed to have been caused by the track spreading.

THE WORLD SUED FOR $500,000.

W. R. Hearst of The New York Journal Charges Libel.

W. R. Hearst, proprietor of The New York Journal, has brought a suit for libel against the Press Publishing Company, publisher of The New York World, in which $500,000 damages are asked. The suit was caused by the publication in The World of Wednesday of a special dispatch which was headed "'Zeal' by Theft in Newsgetting Thwarted at Port Tampa." The wording of the dispatch was as follows:

PORT TAMPA, Fla., June 7.—A Corporal and guard of three soldiers has been put on the Buccaneer, a New York Journal dispatch boat, to prevent her leaving the bay. It is said the correspondents on that vessel are suspected of having obtained Government plans and documents and intended to sail for some port where they could send the matter by wire.

Mr. Hearst yesterday said: "This is such a malicious falsehood, and is calculated to do so much injury to The Journal and everybody connected with it, that it compels us to publish a correspondence which might not otherwise seem of public interest and of which we had intended to make no mention."

The letters of this correspondence show that Mr. Hearst offered to the President to equip, arm, and mount, at his own expense, a full regiment of cavalry, to be used as the Government might direct, and the expense of equipment to be borne by Mr. Hearst during the continuation of the present war.

Mr. Heart also offered to serve personally as a member of this regiment, and asked no other position than that of a man in the ranks. Through Senator Elkins he received word that his offer pleased the President, but that "he had refused to allow any additional regiments independent of State quota, and that if he accepts your offer, it would cause complaint and disturbance from States wanting to furnish more troops."

Mr. Hearst next, on June 1, offered to the President as an unconditional gift to the Government his steam yacht Buccaneer, fully equipped, armed, and manned, agreeing to pay the wages of the sailors during the war, and to renew supplies of ammunition whenever needed. He asked to be appointed to a command on this boat, either as commander or second in command.

In accepting this offer Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen, June 4, wrote to Mr. Hearst that he would be permitted to appear before the proper board for examination as a line officer in the navy, and that upon recommendation and appointment due consideration would be given to his wish for duty upon his own boat, which is to be under the command of a regular naval officer.

Mr. Hearst thereupon ordered the Buccaneer turned over to the naval authorities at Tampa, and the presence on board of the Corporal and guard marked the final step of handing the yacht over into Government hands.

MINISTER STRAUS HONORED.

An Informal Reception for Him Given by The Judeans.

In honor of his recent appointment as Minister to Turkey, an informal reception was given for Oscar S. Straus last evening at Clark's, in Twenty-third Street, by the Judeans, an organization composed of gentlemen interested in literature, science, and the arts. The reception followed the society's annual meeting. About forty-five of the society's eighty-odd members were present.

At the conclusion of the reading of his annual report of the society, President Henry Leipziger turned to Mr. Straus and made a short address, complimenting him upon his appointment, and extending the society's congratulations and best wishes.

In replying Mr. Straus took occasion to say that the appointment was not made, as many thought, because of his religion. The fact that he was a Jew, he said, neither assisted nor retarded his appointment. "As a matter of fact," said Mr. Straus, "I go as an American, and if I forget I am such, I am certainly unworthy to represent our country."

After Mr. Straus had received the personal congratulations of those present supper was served.

Prominent among those present were the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, the Rev. Dr. Kohler, Samuel Oppenheim, M. W. Platzek, Philip Lundheim, the Rev. Dr. Silverman, Adolph Solomon, C. M. Sulzburger, Isidor Straus, Samuel A. Tuska, Prof. Richard Gottheil, Samuel Greenbaum, and Daniel P. Hays.

SIX ILL FROM SCURVY.

The Elida's Men Complain of Their Captain's Treatment.

When the Norwegian bark Elida arrived yesterday from the Far East with a cargo of coffee six of her crew of thirteen were down with scurvy. One man, the steward, a Norwegian, whose name is Elias Johnson, died of the disease May 30, and his body was buried at sea.

Dr. Doty said that the condition of the men indicated that they had either had insufficient or improper food. Capt. Anderson said that the men had had an abundance of good food, but that they had contracted their trouble which he thought was beriberi before the voyage began. He has a touch of the trouble himself, as indicated by a swelling of the legs.

The Health Officer says that the symptoms of the two diseases are somewhat similar in the early stages. Capt. Anderson said that he sailed from Tjilatjap Nov. 20, Batavia Dec. 23, and Padang Feb. 28, and had 121 days at sea. The supply of fresh food gave out toward the end, as the vessel had met westerly gales off Bermuda, which drove her out of her course and delayed her arrival two weeks.

The Captain says he doctored the men as best he could, though among the crew there were complaints of harsh treatment. The sick have been transferred to a hospital.

HE AMUSED THE CROWD.

James Thompson, thirty-eight years old and unmarried, of Elm Park, Richmond Borough, went on a drinking bout yesterday afternoon and last night. During the evening he thought it fitting that he should furnish some amusement for the neighborhood, and, climbing up an electric light pole, he defied any one to follow and take him down. Thompson then climbed down, reaching the ground in safety.

A little while later he went to another pole, a short distance beyond, and climbed it in sight of a crowd which had followed him. This time he got tangled up in the wires and received a shock. He pitched headforemost to the ground, and his skull was fractured. Coroner Trantor removed the body to the morgue.

The Malcolms Found Guilty.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 9.—Justice Silliman to-day rendered a decision in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Malcolm, who were charged by Mrs.. Malcolm's mother, Mrs. G. P. Sherwood, with forcibly restraining her liberty, and found the accused persons guilty. The Malcolms were arrested on May 29 upon complaint of neighbors, who said that Mrs. Sherwood was confined in the house, and that her son-in-law and his wife refused to allow provisions to be sent to her. The Malcolms claim they were given the house in which they lived as a wedding present. The deed stood in Mrs. Sherwood's name, and the Malcolms claim that she remained in the house of her own free will to be constantly in technical possession of it. Mrs. Sherwood requested Justice Silliman not to punish her son-in-law and daughter, and sentence was suspended.

American Organists' Service.

The sixth public service of the Guild of American Organists was held at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night. Among the organists that took part were Samuel A. Baldwin, S. A. Penfield, Charles H. Morse, and Mrs. Charlotte Welles Saenger. The address of the evening was delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Humpstone, pastor of the Emanuel Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The organists were assisted by the choirs of the First Presbyterian, Plymouth, Emanuel Baptist, and New York Avenue Methodist Churches. Among the soloists were Royal Stone Smith, George Leon Moore, Miss Margaret Gaylord, and Miss Alice Anderson.

Miss Evangeline Cisneros Weds.

BALTIMORE, June 9.—Miss Evangeline Cisneros, whose romantic escape from a Spanish prison in Havana several months ago is recalled, was married here to-day to Carlos F. Carbonell, who assisted in her rescue. The ceremony took place at the Hotel Rennert at noon, and the happy couple left for Washington an hour later.

Union League Club Membership.

The only vacancy in the membership list of the Union League Club was filled at the monthly meeting last night by the election of George E. Scott of 297 Madison Avenue. The waiting list is large.

THE POLICE BOARD PROBLEM.

Republican Politicians Think the Extra Legislative Session Will Surely Be Called.

Republican politicians were as much at sea as ever yesterday over the extra legislative session, at which, it is said, steps will be taken to solve the Police Board problem. The politicians are certain of one thing, and that is that an extra session will be called, but not at the early date at first thought. It was said in Republican circles yesterday that Gov. Black wishes the party leaders to have their legislative programme completed before the session is called, so that there will be no delay.

Three matters will be attended to. A means by which soldiers at present in the Federal service shall be enabled to vote is one of them, and the appropriation of more money by the State for war purposes is another. The principal matter is that of the Police Board, but what plan will be adopted has not yet been determined upon. The leaders are getting plans into shape, and some of them have already consulted the Governor.

Edward Lauterbach, who was in Albany on Wednesday, visited Gov. Black and talked over the sitation. Regarding his visit, Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday:

"Yes, I saw the Governor, and we discussed the police situation thoroughly, but we reached no definite conclusion."

One of the many plans suggested to the machine leaders is to have a bill pushed through the Legislature at the extra session by which all of New York City, Yonkers, and all of Suffolk County will be combined in a metropolitan police district.

In that case, it being a State Commission, the Governor would have the appointing power of the Police Commissioners, and if the bill provided for a bi-partisan board, Democrats of a stripe suitable to the Republican machine could be named. This would give the Republican machine the same control of the Police Department that the Democrats now have, and it would also give the Republicans the opportunity to name a Chief of Police other than Devery.

The Contest in Clinton County.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee will meet to-day in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to consider the contest between the warring Republican factions in Clinton County. Gen. Stephen Moffit and ex-Congressman John M. Wever are the opposing leaders, and each claims his faction is regular. Both sides have called County Conventions, which were adjourned at the request of Mr. Odell in order that some amicable settlement might be arranged.

Jersey City Street and Water Board.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board yesterday sent to the Finance Board its estimate of the amounts needed for various purposes for the fiscal year beginning Dec. 1. The total amount is $289,850 against $231,720 allowed for the current year. The annual budget will not be fixed until Aug. 1.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

James T. Watkins.

James T. Watkins, for the past nine years a member of the editorial staff of The Evening Sun, died suddenly yesterday at Park Place and Broadway, while on his way to his office. Mr. Watkins was sixty years of age, and was a son of Commodore James T. Watkins of the Pacific Mail Company's China fleet. He was born in Maryland, and was graduated from Harvard University over thirty-five years ago. He was admitted to the bar shortly afterward, but did not practice his profession for any length of time, preferring a journalistic career. He settled in San Francisco and contributed to a number of journals published in that city. He was one of the principal contributors to The Overland Monthly during the editorship of Bret Harte.

He is survived by his widow, one son, Dr. James T. Watkins, and two daughters, the elder the wife of Lieut. Reeves of the United States Navy.

Robert W. Browne.

Robert W. Browne, for nearly thirty-five years Superintendent of the country department of the American News Company, died on Tuesday at his home, 215 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, from pleurisy. Mr. Browne was born in Ireland sixty-five years ago, and came to this country when a boy. He began life in the newspaper and book business, and subsequently entered the employ of Sinclair Tousey. When the latter organized the American News Company he appointed Mr. Browne to the position which he held continuously until his death.

Mr. Browne was for some time a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and rose to the rank of Lieutenant. He also took an active part in the Episcopal Church of the Atonement, being its Treasurer and one of the vestrymen. The funeral was held at his

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Frank Curtiss,	Geo. Warren Smith,
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Seth M. Milliken,	Geo. W. Quintard,
W. Seward Webb.	

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Mortgage 3½ % Gold Bonds, 1997.
Referring to our circular of February 19, 1898, offering to exchange various New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co. bonds for the new mortgage 3 1-2 per cent. Gold Bonds, 1997, of the same Company, we hereby give notice that our offer to supply the new bonds on 103 1-2 and interest will be withdrawn June 10th, 1898, after which date the rate will be 104 and interest.
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June 1, 1898.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

After showing decided weakness for the greater part of the session yesterday, prices recovered sharply in the last hour, there being sensational advances among the specialties and strength throughout the list. During the morning and the early afternoon the market was again reactionary. Those stocks which have recently come to the front, and which were not at all conspicuous when the standard shares were advancing recently, continued to show firmness, but in those stocks best known to the trading public there was weakness. Toward the close of the day, however, new strength developed, and before the close many of the early losses had been regained. The Street attributed the late bouyancy to the announcement of an agreement on the war revenue measure by the Congressional conference committee, the Senate conferrees having withdrawn their demands for seigniorage silver certificates.

***

Sugar Trust's early weakness had much to do with the early demoralization of the market—if it could be called demoralization. Aggressive raids upon the stock by some of the more important operators disclosed an absence of support and resulted in a sharp break in Sugar Trust certificates. The whole market weakened sympathetically, and the declines were helped along by the withdrawal of support by some of the leading interests which of late have shown an inclination to favor a reaction.

***

Yesterday's market was largely professional. The selling came chiefly from the room traders, and much of it was undoubtedly for the short account. Commission houses bought more stocks than they sold; less of the day's selling seemed to be for profit-taking purposes.

***

That many of the larger financial interests of the Street continue to work for a reaction is evident. There is a general disposition to keep stocks from going ahead too fast. But even important people who can easily be discerned as aiding the declines of some of the conspicuous standard shares are saying privately that they believe a set-back would very much strengthen the position of the market and greatly increase the safety of speculation on the long side. It is for this reason that the reactionary tendency shown by the market meets with the approval of some of the stronger interests.

***

Government bonds were steady. The old 4s, registered, closed ⅛ higher, and the new 4s, coupon, ¼ lower. There was a sale of $10,000 old 4s, registered, at 107¾.

***

In State bonds, $50,000 Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts, sold at 5.

***

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Tobacco	3⅞	Hawaiian Sugar	⅞
Brook. R. T.	3⅛	Illinois Central	½
Brook. Union Gas	1	Laclede Gas	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2	Peo. Gas, Chicago	⅝
Consol. Gas	6⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾
Del., Lack. & West.	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	1¼	N. Y. Air Brake	2⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.	3½	N. Y. Central	¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	⅞	Nor. & West. pf.	½
Canada Southern	⅝	Penn. Railroad	½
Ches. & Ohio	½	Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	½
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1	Reading	⅜
Des M. & Ft. Dodge	½	Reading 1st pf	¾
Illinois Steel	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	¾
Iowa Cent. pf.	1	St. P., M. & M.	1½
Long Island	1	Southern Pacific	¾
Met. Street Ry.	½	West. Chi. St.	1¾
Mich. Central	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2½	L. V. of N. Y. 1st	2¼
Balt. & O. S. W. 1st	2½	N. Y., N. H. & H. Cent. of G. 1st pf.	2½
deb. 4s	2½	Or. Imp. 1st tr. rcts.	3
Cent. of G. 2d pf. in	1½	St. L. & S. F. tr. 5s	1
C., St. P., M. & Om. con.	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, Ser. D	1½	Texas Pacific 1st	1
		Ulster & Del. 1st	2

Bond Declined.

Louisville & Nashville, N., F. & S. 1st 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent., closing at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½@2¾ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days to five months, 3½ per cent. for six to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3@3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3½@4 per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $127,786,307; balance, $6,414,909; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $456,481.

Money on call in London, ½@1 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, 1⅜ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull. Posted rates were ½c higher at $4.85½ for sixty days, and unchanged at $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.84¾ for sixty days and $4.86¼ for demand, $4.86½ for cable transfers, and $4.83⅛@$4.84 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20⅝@5.21¼ for long and 5.19⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜@94 13-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—Par@5c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c premium; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—20c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were regular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ½, to 38¾; Pennsylvania, ¼, to 59¾, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 88¾. Declined—Atchison, ¼, to 13¾; St. Paul, ⅛, to 102⅞, and Erie, ⅛, to 14⅜. Illinois Central sold at 108, Louisville and Nashville at 57, and Reading at 10⅝. British Consols advanced 1-16, to 111 5-16 for money and 111⅜ for the account.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £1,290,000; circulation decreased £318,000; bullion increased, £971,392; other securities decreased £2,000; other deposits increased £2,148,000; public deposits decreased £869,000; notes reserve increased £1,074,000. Government securities unchanged. The proportion of reserve to liability is 49.18 per cent., against 47.97 per cent. last week, and compared with an unchanged percentage in the corresponding week last year of 50.55 per cent.

In Paris rentes sold at 103f. 25c. Exchange on London was 25f. 27c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 76,375,000f.; Treasury accounts current decreased 16,575,000f.; gold on hand increased 6,450,000f.; bills discounted decreased 159,150,000f.; silver on hand increased 5,250,000f.

Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 163.80, compared with 162.90 Wednesday 163.20, a week ago, and 195.25 a year ago; in Lisbon, at 78, compared with 80 Wednesday, 82 a week ago, and 47½ a year ago; in Rome, at 107.15, compared with 107.25 Wednesday, 107.40 a week ago, and 104.85 a year ago.

RAPID TRANSIT BUOYANT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit shared honors with Sugar Trust and Tobacco Trust as features of the market yesterday. Over 75,000 shares of the stock changed hands and in the last hour it was sensationally buoyant, running up to within a fraction of 50 and closing within ⅛ of its top price, with a gain of over 3 points for the day. Much of the buying came from people identified with the property and there was also an excellent commission house demand for the stock. Throughout the Street feeling on Brooklyn Rapid Transit is bullish, based on some very plausible arguments. The suit brought to restrain the company from operating its cars over Brooklyn Bridge has now been effectually disposed of, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit's right to that privilege has been certified by the Court of Appeals. The company's earnings are increasing enormously and there is every reason to believe that they will continue to do so for some time to come, inasmuch as heavy travel over the road between New York and Coney Island seems practically assured all summer.

TOBACCO'S NEW ACTIVITY.

Tobacco Trust stock, which of late has been making enemies by hanging around 109 and persistently refusing to join in the general advance, shot up yesterday with a suddenness that made it uncomfortable for the shorts. When the whole list was showing weakness Tobacco continued strong, and in the last hour it developed new strength, running up to 113¾, where it closed, with a net advance of nearly 4 points for the day. The short interest in the stock has been steadily increasing of late and growing more and more unwieldy. It was this short interest that advanced the stock yesterday, the shorts getting frightened after the regular Tobacco brokers had brought about the first point or two gain. Over 53,000 shares of Tobacco were traded in during the day, it being one of the three conspicuously active stocks. Sugar Trust, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Tobacco Trust contributed nearly 250,000 out of a total of about 490,000 shares traded in.

GAS CONSOLIDATION RUMORS.

Consolidated Gas made a net advance yesterday of nearly 7 points, running up as high as 205½ and closing at 203. About 10,000 shares of the stock changed hands. All of the local gas stocks both on the Exchange and on the Mills Building curb were strong, the general feeling that the consolidation scheme is assured of success being responsible for a generally bullish feeling on these stocks. Officers of the various companies refuse to confirm the consolidation stories, but Wall Street seems to be convinced that there is reason for believing them.

SUGAR TRUST'S WEAKNESS.

Sugar Trust made another decline of between 3 and 4 points yesterday, selling from 140 down below 136, and closing with a rally of about 1 point. The stock's weakness demoralized the rest of the market, and there was some reason for believing that an attack upon it had this for an object. Two or three professional operators were the sellers of Sugar Trust, and as the room traders usually follow such leadership that whole contingent was aggressively bearish on the stock. The people who are doing the selling are credited with having secured the co-operation of the pool which of late has been at work on the bull side of it, these bulls having agreed to stand aside with the object of getting stock at lower prices.

SPIRITS STOCKS STEADY.

In common with the rest of the market the American Spirits stocks were strong in the first hour yesterday, weak thereafter, and then strong again toward the close. The common stock sold up above 15, and closed with a small loss for the day. The preferred made a fractional net gain, closing at 38, after having sold down to 36¼. Although not as aggressive as of late, the buying of the stock was of the same character, brokers credited with acting for Standard Oil and other important financial interests picking up both common and preferred whenever offered. Wall Street houses more or less indentified with the company, in all probability acting for insiders, were also buyers, as they have been for some time past.

ST. PAUL'S FIRST WEEK.

St. Paul's earnings for the first week of June were made public last night. The road earned gross, $665,551, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $57,441. The earnings are $85,000 in excess of those of the first week of June, 1896, and $127,000 in excess of those of that week of 1895.

NORTHWEST'S PROSPECTS.

Northwest showed considerable weakness at one time yesterday because of the liquidation of a small block of long stock for which the market did not seem to be prepared. The stock sold down to 124. After the pressure was removed, however, Northwest got back again close to 126, and closed with a fractional net gain for the day. Vanderbilt houses are talking bullishly on both Northwest and New York Central, but they do not expect an immediate movement in the stock.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S VIEWS.

In his regular financial review in London Truth, (just received here,) Mr. Henry Labouchère says regarding the American stock market:

"Any startling development with reference to the war would of course exercise an important influence upon values, and more especially would an American victory probably bring an all-round advance of from $2 to $5. This is one reason why the "bears" have of late been exceedingly nervous. The war, however, is not the only influence, as the prosperous condition of the farmers in view of the high prices ruling for grain naturally improves business. Good times, moreover, still seem to be in store for the farmers, as the acreage under wheat, for instance, is now being figured out as 26,200,000 acres, and the official statistician estimates the probable yield per acre at 13.3 bushels. On this basis a Winter wheat crop of 348,460,000 bushels is looked for, as compared with 332,701,105 bushels a year ago. I still keep to my opinion that Louisville and Nashville is one of the best stocks to buy in the American department, and that Union Pacific preferred and common will also be well in the running."

STORAGE BATTERY'S PROGRESS.

President Isaac L. Rice of the Electric Storage Battery Company, in his annual report to stockholders, says regarding the company's business:

"In 1895 the company purchased not only a large number of patents for which securities were issued, but also a number of others which were paid for in cash, while at the same time it entered into experimental demonstrations on a large scale, also requiring cash payments, all of which payments could only be met out of the profits of the business. I am gratified, however, to be able to say that since the year 1895 there has been no necessity to make any such purchases or to enter into any experimental demonstrations, and that therefore, if the results of the year 1898 should equal those of 1897, the company will be in a position to consider dividends out of such profits as it may make, beginning with the year 1899.

"I am also gratified to be able to report that, notwithstanding the great detriment to our business caused by the apprehension of war, in the early part of this year, our sales for the first five months of the current year, namely, from January 1 to May 31, amount to $314,488.38, as against $241,077.53 for the same period last year, and as last year's sales to the amount of $218,309.98 were not included in last year's earnings, but carried over to this year, the total for the first five months shows $532,798.31, as against $341,077.52 for the first five months of last year."

SAVINGS BANKS STATISTICS.

Messrs. John Grant Dater & Co. of 36 Wall Street have compiled a book entitled "Savings Banks and Safe Securities." The publication contains a historical sketch of savings banks and a convenient arrangement of the laws on savings bank investment of the various States, together with much interesting matter, statistical and other, concerning savings institutions of this and all the other leading countries of the world. The total number of depositors and deposits in the savings banks of the world is shown to be 45,796,767 and $6,604,546,473, respectively. Savings banks of the United States lead all other countries with 5,201,132 depositors and deposits of $1,939,376,035. The number and classes of savings banks, limits of deposit, average rate of interest, mode of investment, and amounts invested in the various classes of securities are shown in convenient tables.

WALL STREET TALK.

The following topics of interest were discussed in Wall Street yesterday:

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Withdrawal of £593,000 from Bank of England, of which £501,000 was shipped to Japan.

No change in Bank of England's rate of discount.

Heavy orders by Illinois Central for additional equipment.

Advance of half a cent in posted rates for long sterling exchange.

Increase of $17,048 in Mobile and Ohio's net earnings for April, making $59,390 since July 1 last.

Application to the Stock Exchange for the listing of $4,446,000 Pacific Coast Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1946, and $1,750,000 American Fisheries Company preferred and $8,000,000 common stock.

Completion of the organization of the Southwestern Passenger Association and agreement signed by officers of the interest roads.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn City Railroad	207	210
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	87
Brooklyn El. common, when issued.	19	20
Brooklyn El. preferred, when issued.	49	51
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo Street Railway stock	82	84
Buffalo Street Railway Con.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	110	113
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	97	100
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	90	93
Kings County Elevated	1	2
Nasrau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	99	101
New Orleans Traction common	1½	2½
New Orleans Traction pf.	7	9
Ninth Avenue Railroad	192	194
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	200	210
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	111½	114
Union Railway stock	175	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	14	17
Worcester (Mass.) Trac. pf., ex div.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	89	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	109
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	60	93
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	69	71
Union Ferry	40	43
Union Ferry bonds	100	102

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	75	80
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	88	91
Indianapolis Gas stock	115	125
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105	107
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	85	88
Lafayette Gas Company stock	77	80
Logansport & Wab. Val. gas stock	54	58
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	70	74
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	55
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70	72

Illuminating Gas.

Amsterdam common	29½	30½
Amsterdam preferred	71½	72½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	25	26
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	93½	94½
Central Union, 6s, guaranteed	104	105
Columbus Gas	86	90
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	79
Mutual of New York	345	350
Madison (Wisconsin) stock	56	60
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	112	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106	108
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 1st	98	105
People's Gas Co. (Chi.) 5s, (in. on)	101	105
St. Joseph (Mo.) stock	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	76	78
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, 1st preferred	158	160
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87	91
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 p. c. bonds	87½	88½
Western Gas Company bonds	100½	101½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	39	42
American Typefounders	39	42
Barney & Smith common	13	16
Cramps' Shipyard stock	74	76
Glucose common	47	48
Glucose pf., ex div.	100	101
Herring-Hall-Marvin	¼	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	6	9
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	33	38
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	84	90
International Paper common	29	30
International Paper pf	80	100
Lorillard Company pf.	112	113½
Michigan-Peninsular Car	5	7
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	84	89
National Biscuit common	91	92½
National Biscuit pf	91	92½
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	10½	12½
Pennsylvania Coal	354	356
Pratt & Whitney	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf	40	50
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	443	444
Trenton Potteries	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf	38	42
Union Typewriter	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf	88	91
Union Typewriter 2d pf	82	85
Wagner Car Company	162½	164

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	95	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	9	13
Central & South American Tel.	104	107
Commercial Cable stock	170	180
Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	1⅜	1½
Electric Vehicle common	8	10½
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Hudson River Telephone stock	69	73
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	55	50
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	146	150
Northwestern Telegraph Company	112	117
Trow Directory pf.	30	33
Wool Exchange	110	120

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@59¼.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 348,025.15 ounces of silver bullion.

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On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Anaconda sold at .52, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek Consolidated at .10, 100 Mexican at .21, 300 Potosi at .19, 300 Utah at .07, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .26.

On the Mining Exchange, 15,000 shares of Alamo sold at .02¼@.02⅝, 16,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09@.09½, 300 Elkton at .90, 1,900 Garfield Consolidated at .13¼@.13½, 500 Golden Fleece at .35, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .003, 800 Isabella at .25½@.26, 1,600 Jefferson at .04⅛@.04@.04⅜, 2,600 Lagonda at .19@.19⅜, 2,000 Mount Rosa at .11⅞@.12, 500 Portland at 1.03, 1,000 Rocky Mountain at .13¼, buyer 60; 107,000 Sentinel at .008¼, buyer 30, to .01, buyer 30, to .007¼ cash, to .007⅝, and 5,000 Union at .11¼@.11⅝@.11¼.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the various Exchanges yesterday:

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Alta	.05	Iron Silver	.60
Belcher	.05	Kingston & Pem-broke Iron	.16
Best & Belcher	.25	La Crosse	.10
Breece	.40	Leadville	.10
Brunswick	.15	Little Chief	.20
Challar	.10	Mexican	.15
Chrysolite	.09	Ophir	.20
Comstock Tunnel Co.	.02	Phoenix Gold	.12
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Potosi	.10
Crown Point	.10	Plymouth Con.	.09
Deadwood	.60	Savage	.10
Enterprise Mining Co.	.85	Sierra Nevada	.45
Father De Smet	.16	Standard Con.	1.50
Gould & Curry	.10	Union Con.	.05
Hale & Norcross	.50	Utah	.05
Horn Silver	1.80	Yellow Jacket	.20

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Mexican	.10
American Coal	1.20	Mollion	.20
Belcher	.05	Ontario	3.00
Best & Belcher	.20	Ophir	.20
Breece	.35	Plymouth	.12
Brunswick Con.	.18	Potosi	.10
Belmont	.10	Quicksilver	1.00
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Challar	.10	Savage	.10
Crown Point	.10	Sierra Nevada	.55
Chrysolite	.11	Standard	1.50
Con. Cal. & Va.	.40	Small Hopes	1.00
Comstock T. Co. stock	.03	Union Con.	.05
Comstock T. Co. bonds	.03	Utah	.04
Comstock T. Co. scrip	.03	Victor	5.00
Crescent	.04	Yellow Jacket	.20
Catalpa	.08	Argentum Juanita	.23
Deadwood Terra	.60	Alamo	.02
Eureka Con.	.10	Anaconda	.45
Father De Smet	.17	Cripple Creek Con.	.09
Gould & Curry	.10	Creede & Cripple Creek	.02
Hale & Norcross	.75	Golden Fleece	.24
Homestake	40.00	Isabella	.23
Horn Silver	1.20	Mollie Gibson	.22
Iron Silver	.58	Mount Rosa	.10
Kingston & Pemb.	.10	Pharmacist	.05
La Crosse	.10	Portland	.95
Leadville Con.	.11	Specimen	.02
Little Chief	.23	Union	.10
		Work	.02

MINING EXCHANGE.

Gold Magnet	.002½	Garfield Con.	.13
Havana	.75	Golden Fleece	.32
Lagonda	.19¾	Isabella	.25½
Pilgrim	.002	Jefferson	.03⅞
Rocky Mountain	.05¼	Justine	.03⅛
St. F. Cariboo	2.62½	Lillie	.90
Yukon	.10	Mollie Gibson	.21
Alamo	.02	Mount Rosa	.11¾
Anaconda	.45	Old Gold	.003⅝
Anchoria Leland	.74	Portland	1.02
Cripple Creek Con.	.08⅝	Sentinel	.007⅜
Cannon Ball	.003¼	Union	.11
Elkton	.89	Work M. & M. Co.	.02½

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	350	Mechanics'	175
Central National	185	Mercantile	167
Chatham	290	Merchants'	146⅔
City	1100	Merchants' Exch.	116
Columbia	150	New Amsterdam	250
Commerce	200	New York	235
Continental	124	New York County	800
East River	130	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
German-American	112	Park	290
Greenwich	165	Seaboard National	175
Hanover	390	Second National	450
Irving	147½	Seventh National	110
Lincoln National	750	West Side	275

There were sales of 4 shares of Central National at 165 and 10 North America at 135.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, June 9.—Boston had its share of continued profit taking. Bears attacked stocks prominent in the recent advance, and cut prices somewhat. Montana was off 4½, to 204½, Baltic lost 2¼, to 20½; Old Dominion, ½, to 27; Tamarack, 5, to 161; Osceola, 1½, to 51; Centennial, 1, to 15; Atlantic, 1¼, to 30. Dominion Coal gained ⅝, to 24½, receding to 24. Boston and Albany was up 2, at 227. Bell Telephone gained 2, to 275. Closing bid and asked:

Railroad Companies.

Boston & Albany	222	--
Boston & Lowell	218	--
Boston & Maine	162	164
Boston & Providence	275	--
Chicago Junction & Stock Yards	118½	119½
Chicago June. & Stock Yards pf.	--	120
Fitchburg pf.	100	100¾
Maine Central	130	132
Old Colony	188	--
Oregon Short Line	30	32
West End	83½	84¼

Mining Companies.

Allouez	4⅞	5
Arnold	15¾	16
Atlantic	30	31
Boston & Montana	205	206¾
Butte & Boston	23¼	23½
Calumet & Hecla	367	--
Centennial	15½	15½
Franklin	13⅞	13¼
Gold Coin Mines	.90	1
Napa, (quicksilver)	7	--
Pioneer, (gold)	5⅜	5⅝
Quincy	115	116
Tamarack	161	162
Tecumseh	2¾	3
Wolverine	22⅞	23

Miscellaneous.

American Bell Telephone	272½	275
Dominion Coal	23½	24
Dominion Coal pf.	114	114½
Edison Electric Illuminating	160	170
Erie Telephone	69	70
General Electric	35½	39
General Electric pf.	90	95
Illinois Steel	56	57½
Lamson Cons. Store Service	23	23½
Mexican Telephone	5⅞	--
New England Telephone	130	132
Philadelphia Company	31	32
Pullman Palace Car	186¾	187½
United States Oil	13¾	18½
United States Rubber	19½	20¼
Westinghouse Electric	23	24
Westinghouse Electric pf.	54½	55

Unlisted Securities.

Merced Gold Mining	--	5
Old Dominion Copper Mining	27	27½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Excepting the Reading issues, which were adversely affected by the trend of the New York market, stocks were strong, with Choctaws again pronounced features. Both attained a higher level than ever before, the common touching 20¼ and the preferred 37⅝. Favorable action by the Senate on the bill allowing the Choctaw right of way through the Indian Reservation was a helpful influence. General Electric Automobile was further advanced to 14½. The buying was general, nearly 4,000 shares changing hands; New York bought the stock. Continued improvement in the trade was reflected in higher quotations for Cambria Iron and Pennsylvania Steel. United Gas Improvement and Philadelphia Electric fives also moved up. Union Traction reached 17¾, the highest in months. It is now officially announced that the company will this year show a surplus of $100,000 against a deficit of $851,000 last year. The close was steady at small fractions under the best prices of the day.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Lehigh Valley	23	23¼
Northern Pacific com. t. c.	29½	29⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	69⅝	69¾
Pennsylvania	57⅝	58
Reading t. c.	9 15-16	10 3-16
Reading 1st pf.	23¾	23 15-16
Reading 2d pf.	12	12¼
St. Paul	99⅞	100
Western New York & P

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 9, 1898.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
100	102	2	Adams Express	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	
20½	21½	650	American Cotton Oil..	21½	21½	20	20½	−1¼
74	75½	113	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75	75	75	75	− ⅛
26¾	...	100	Am. Malting Co.....	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	− ⅛
...	78	60	Am. Malting Co. pf...	77	78⅝	77	78⅝	
14¾	14⅞	18,000	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	15⅛	15⅜	14	14⅛	− ⅛
37¾	38¼	5,655	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	38	38½	36½	37⅞	+ ⅛
136⅞	137¼	111,830	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	140	140	135⅞	137⅛	−3⅛
114	115	538	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114½	114½	114¼	114⅝	− ⅛
92	93½	24	Am. Tel. & Cable Co..	93½	93½	93	93½	
112¾	113	52,775	American Tobacco ...	109	113¼	109	113¼	+3⅞
13¾	13¼	890	At., T. & S. F.....	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	− ⅛
32¾	33⅛	10,382	At., T. & S. F. pf....	33⅜	33⅝	32⅝	33	− ⅛
19⅛	19⅜	1,200	Baltimore & Ohio.....	19⅛	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
3¼	3½	100	Bay State Gas	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼	
49¾	49½	77,247	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	46½	49½	46⅞	49⅝	+3⅛
122½	124	425	Brooklyn Union Gas..	122	123¾	122	122½	+1
12¼	12½	510	Bruns. City	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
52	52¼	1,150	Canada Southern.....	52⅜	52⅝	51¾	52	− ⅛
23	24½	4,876	Chesapeake & Ohio...	23⅜	23⅝	23	23⅛	− ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	24,825	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	104⅞	104⅞	103⅝	104⅝	+ ¼
63	63½	200	Chi. & East. Ill.....	63¾	63¾	63½	63½	
109½	110	100	Chi. & East. Ill pf....	108	108	108	108	
14½	14⅝	7,200	Chicago Great West...	14⅜	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
9¾	10	200	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	10	10	10	10	
30	31	100	Chi., Ind. & St. Louis. pf.	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	− ⅛
99⅞	100	25,105	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	100¼	100¼	99½	100	− ⅛
148	150	10	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	149½	149½	149½	149½	
125¼	125¾	1,441	Chi. & Northw.....	126	126	124	125⅞	+ ⅝
168½	172	100	Chi. & Northw. pf....	170½	170½	170½	170½	+ ¼
106⅛	106⅜	8,327	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	106	106⅜	105½	106¼	+ ⅛
29½	30½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
39¼	39¾	1,288	C., C., C. & St. L....	39½	39⅞	39	39¼	+ ⅛
82	84½	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	83	83	83	83	+2
14⅝	14⅞	643	Cleveland & Pitts....	14⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	
5½	5⅝	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
203½	204	9,827	Consolidated Gas	197⅜	205¼	197½	203½	+6⅜
36½	37	150	Consolidated Ice.....	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ¼
154	155½	100	Del., Lack. & West...	155	155	155	155	+2
50½	50⅞	500	Denver & R. G. pf....	51¼	51¼	50¼	50¼	−1
17¼	17½	2,270	D. M. & Ft. Dodge....	17⅝	17⅝	16⅞	17	− ⅛
59	59¼	200	Detroit Gas	59⅜	59⅝	59¼	59¼	+ ⅛
13⅞	14¼	10	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
37	37⅛	1,417	Erie 1st pf.....	37⅛	37⅛	36½	37	+ ¼
38¼	38⅝	6,885	General Electric	39	39⅝	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛
23	23½	260	Hawaiian Sugar	21¾	22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅛
105	105¼	316	Illinois Central.....	105½	105¾	104¾	105½	+ ⅛
56	57	100	Illinois Steel Co.....	56	56	56	56	−1
31	32	110	Iowa Central pf.....	32	32	32	32	−1
16¼	17	100	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf..	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
48¾	50¼	2,777	Laclede Gas	49½	50	49	50	+1
90	91	10	Laclede Gas pf.....	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	
15½	16¼	200	Lake Erie & West....	16	16	16	16	+ ⅜
188	189½	20	Lake Shore	187½	187½	187½	187½	
189	191	20	Lake Shore ctfs.....	187½	187½	187½	187½	
50	52	500	Long Island	50	50	50	50	−1
55¼	55⅝	5,356	Louisville & Nashville.	55⅝	55⅝	55	55¼	− ¼
104⅝	104¾	8,955	Manhattan Con	105	105	104	104⅝	− ⅜
160½	160¾	2,580	Metropolitan St. Ry..	160⅝	161	159¼	160½	− ½
102	102½	427	Michigan Central	103¼	103¼	103	103	−1
72½	73½	600	Minnesota Iron	74	74	73	73½	− ¼
34¾	35	470	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	35	35¼	34¾	34⅝	− ⅛
35⅜	35⅝	4,240	Missouri Pacific	35⅝	35¾	35¼	35⅝	
171	173	100	Morris & Essex	172½	172½	172½	172½	− ¼
35	35⅜	1,625	National Lead Co....	35¼	35¼	35	35	− ¼
106	107¼	79	National Lead Co. pf.	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	
7½	8	100	New Central Coal	8	8	8	8	
95	96¾	210	New Jersey Central...	96⅜	96¾	96⅜	96½	+ ¼
37½	38¼	1,290	New York Air Brake.	39	39	37	37½	−2⅜
116	116½	3,370	New York Central....	116½	116¾	115¼	116	− ¾
190	...	27	N. Y., N. H. & H....	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	
52⅜	54	250	Norfolk & West. pf...	52½	52½	52¼	52½	− ½
6⅞	6¾	591	North American	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
29½	29⅝	8,683	Northern Pacific	29⅞	29⅞	29⅛	29½	− ¼
69¾	69⅝	9,904	Northern Pacific pf....	69⅞	70⅛	69¾	69¾	+ ⅛
15⅜	15¾	750	Ontario & Western....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
30	31	200	Ore. Imp., all in. pd..	30¾	30¾	30	30	− ⅛
52¼	53	122	Oregon R. & Nav.....	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	− ⅛
73	74	140	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	73	73	73	73	
29⅜	29⅝	606	Pacific Mail	29⅜	29⅜	29¼	29½	− ⅛
115¾	115⅞	150	Pennsylvania R. R....	115¾	115¾	115¼	115¾	− ¼
102¼	102½	21,165	People's Gas, Chicago.	102¼	103	101⅝	102½	+ ⅜
65¼	66	200	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	65½	65½	65½	65½	− ¼
19⅝	19¾	3,350	Reading	20¼	20¾	19⅝	19⅝	− ½
47½	47⅝	6,815	Reading 1st pf.....	48¼	48⅝	47¼	47½	− ⅛
24¼	24½	930	Reading 2d pf.....	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	− ⅛
64	66	100	Rio Grande West. pf..	65	65	65	65	
60¼	61¼	90	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	60½	61	60½	61	
20¾	21½	257	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	− ⅜
7⅞	8	150	St. L. & San Fran....	8	8	8	8	
64	65	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	64½	64¾	64	64	− ¾
30⅝	30¼	760	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf....	30¼	30½	30½	30⅝	− ⅛
5⅛	5½	100	St. Louis Southw.....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
11¾	11⅞	920	St. Louis Southw. pf..	12	12¼	11⅝	11⅝	− ⅜
142	148	200	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	143½	143½	143½	143½	−1½
76	77	20	St. Paul & Omaha.....	77	77	77	77	
16½	17¼	535	Southern Pacific	17¼	17¼	16¾	16¾	− ⅜
9	9⅛	360	Southern Railway	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
31⅞	32½	1,624	Southern Railway pf..	32⅜	32⅜	31⅝	32	− ⅛
6	6⅝	12	Standard R. & T.....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
25⅜	25⅞	775	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	25½	25⅝	25½	25½	− ¼
12¼	12⅝	1,108	Texas Pacific	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	− ⅛
24½	24⅝	3,405	Union Pacific	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	− ⅛
61	61¼	19,424	Union Pacific pf.....	61¼	61⅝	60½	61	− ⅛
7½	7⅝	2,455	U. P., D. & G., t. r.	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	7⅞	2,535	United States Leather.	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7⅞	+ ⅛
66¼	66⅝	3,310	U. S. Leather pf.....	66¼	66⅞	65¼	66	
19½	20	183	United States Rubber.	20	20	20	20	+ ⅜
78	79	10	U. S. Rubber pf.....	79	79	79	79	+ ¾
19½	19⅝	1,875	Wabash pf.....	20	20	19¼	19½	− ⅛
92⅜	93½	320	West Chicago Street..	93	93	93	93	−1¾
91½	91¾	1,446	Western Union Tel...	91⅞	91¾	91⅜	91½	
1⅞	2	300	Wheel. & Lake Erie..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11½	11¾	410	W. & L.E. pf., all in.pd	11½	11⅝	11	11⅝	
Sales.....		507,992						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891.....	95		100	C., H. V. & T. pf.	22	Nat. Lin. Oil....	19½	21½
4s, r., 1907.....	107⅜		107⅝	Com. Cable.....	160	National Starch...	6¼	7½
4s, c., 1907.....	109½		111½	Consol. Coal.....	40	Nat. St. 1st pf...	60	80
4s, r., 1925.....	121½		123⅜	Consol. Ice pf....	88½	Nat. St. 2d pf...	18	25
4s, c., 1925.....	121½		121¾	Del. & Hud.....	109½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¼	13½
5s, r., 1904.....	110¾		111¼	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	85	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
5s, c., 1904.....	110¾		111¾	Dul., S. S. & A....	2½	1st pf.....	65¼	75
Currency 6s, 1899.	100½			D., S. S. & A. pf..	6	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Cherokee 4s, 1899.	100½			*Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	128	2d pf.....	34	35
Dist. Col. 3-65s...	114			*E. E. I. of B'kl'n.	106	Norfolk So.....	60	66
				Eastern Elevator..		Nor. & West.....	15	15⅜
Alb. & Sus.....	180			Eighth Avenue....	325	Ohio Southern....		5
American Coal....	115		140	Erie 2d pf.....	18	Ont. Mining.....	4	6
Am. Dist. Tel.....	20		22⅞	Ev. & T. H.....	25	Oregon S. L.....	30	32
Am. Express.....	125		128	Ev. & T. H. pf....	48	Penn. Coal.....	330	
Ann Arbor.....	11		12	Ft. W. & D. C....	12	Peo., Dec. & Evv..	1½	1¾
Ann Arbor pf.....	35½		37	Gt. North. pf....	176	Peo. & Eastern....	4	6
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	6¾		7½	Green Bay & W..	30	P., C., C. & St. L.	44	45½
Boston A. L. pf...	102		106	Homestake	48	P., Ft. W. & C...	168	
Buff., R. & P....	28		30	Ill. Cent. l. l.....	90	Pitts. & West. pf.	4	6
Buff., R. & P. pf..	65		67	Iowa Central.....	9½	Pullman Car	186½	188
Canadian Pacific..	85¾		86⅛	Joliet & Chicago..	160	Quicksilver	2	2½
Central Pacific ...	14		15	Kanawha. & Mich.	5½	Quicksilver pf....	5	8
Chi. & Alton.....	158			Keok. & D. M....	4	Rens. & Saratoga.	180	
Chi. & Alton pf....	172			K. & D. M. pf...	15	R., W. & O.....	121¼	122½
Chi. & Gt. W. pf., A.	32¾		33½	Keokuk & West..	30	Rio Grande W....	25¾	26½
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	23½		25	Kingston & Pem..	3	St. Jo. & G. I....	7½	7⅞
Chi. Gt. W., deb..	72		73	L. E. & W. pf....	72¾	Pullman Beach..	1	5
Chi. Term. & Tr.	8½		9	Md. Coal pf.....	50	St. P. & O. pf....	149	152
Colorado Mid.....	6		7	Mexican Central..	4½	Sil. bull. certfs...	58¼	59¼
Colorado Mid. pf..	16½		19	Mex. Nat. certfs..	1	Sixth Avenue.....	200	210
Clev., L. & W. pf.	45		49	Minn. & St. L....	29	Third Avenue.....	175	177
Cleve. & Pitts....	169			M. & St. L. 1st pf.	90½	Tol. & O. C.....		25
C. C. & I. Dev....	½			M. & St. L. 2d pf.	62	Tol. & O. C. pf...		45
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1½		2½	Minn. St. P. & S.		U. S. Express.....	40	44
Col. Fuel & I.....	21½		23	S. M.....	6	Wabash pf.....	7¼	7½
Col. F. & I. pf.....			90	Minn. St. P. & S.		Wells-Fargo Ex..	116	120
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid.....	6⅛		6½	S. M. pf.....	16	Wis. Central.....	2	3
				Mobile & Ohio...	27¾	Wis. Central pf...	3	8

*Lost recorded figures—no Stock Exchange quotations yesterday.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,670	Am. Sp. Mfg....	15¼	15½	14¼	14⅞
10	Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
79,380	Am. Sug. Ref..	140	140¼	135¾	137
3,620	Am. Tobacco ..	109½	112⅞	109	112⅜
510	A., T. & S. F. pf.	33¼	33½	32¾	32⅝
8,240	Brook. R. T.....	46¾	49⅜	46⅜	49¼
12,420	C., B. & Q.....	104¾	105¾	103¾	104⅝
7,760	C., M. & St. P.	100¼	100¼	99½	100
1,130	C., R. I. & P..	106	106⅜	105½	106¼
640	Gen. Electric ..	39¼	39½	38⅜	38⅝
450	Lou. & Nash..	55½	55⅝	54⅞	55⅜
1,070	Manhattan	105	105	104	104⅝
860	Mo. Pacific	35⅝	35⅝	35	35⅜
130	N. Y. Central...	116	116	115⅝	115⅝
10	National Lead..	35	35	35	35
30	North American..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
890	N. Pacific	29⅞	29⅞	29⅛	29¼
1,280	N. Pacific pf....	70	70	69½	69½
50	N. Y. O. & W.	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
30	Pacific Mail....	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
4,350	People's Gas....	102¾	105	101¼	102⅝
470	Reading	20¼	20¼	20	20
220	Reading 1st pf.	48¼	48¼	47¼	47¼
20	Reading 2d pf.	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
10	Southern Pacific.	17	17	17	17
20	Southern Ry. pf.	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½
20	Tenn. C. & I....	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
60	Union Pacific ..	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
2,230	Union Pacific pf.	61¼	61¼	60½	60⅞
10	U. S. Leather...	7½	7½	7½	7½
130	U. S. Leather pf.	66⅜	66⅜	66¼	66⅜
50	U. P., D. & G..	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
70	Western Union..	91½	91⅝	91½	91½

128,790.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	66⅜	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
3,000	Cen. of Ga., con.	90½	90½	90½	90½
3,000	M., K. & T. 4s.	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
2,000	S. C. & Ga. 1st.	66	66	66	66
2,000	Texas Pac 1st..	105½	105½	105½	105½
15,000	Texas Pac. 2d..	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅜
11,000	U.P., D. & G. 1st.	61⅜	61⅝	61⅜	61⅝
5,000	Wis. Central 1st.	42½	42½	42½	42½

$61,000.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

C. C. Stutis Glass Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Conrad C. Stutis, Arthur E. Stutis, New York; James Kinsman, Wyncote, Penn.

Phoenix Show Case Repairing Company of New York City; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—William Wagner, Melville J. Bernheim, and Henry Weil, New York City.

Central Contracting Company of New York City; capital stock, $30,000. Directors—Hamilton H. Wood, Boston; G. Triest and George F. D. Trask, New York City.

Frank M. Pierce Engineering Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—Frank M. Pierce and Philo B. Tingley, New York City; George F. Tremain, Hoboken, N. J.

Faber Pencil Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture pencils and stationers' articles; capital stock, $25,000. Directors—Eberhard Faber, L. W. Faber, and Edward F. Hubel, New York City.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MAX WILLIAMS COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Radley received another attachment yesterday against the Max Williams Company, dealer in pictures, at 390 Fifth Avenue, in favor of M. Knoedler & Co., for $525.

THOMAS CANARY.—Judgment for $8,500 was entered yesterday against Thomas Canary in favor of William J. Anderson, for the amount now due on six notes made by Mr. Canary on June 18, 1895, payable at various dates thereafter, to the order of Horace Ingersoll who transferred them to Mr. Anderson.

WILLIAM A. CROMBIE AND GEORGE H. MORSE.—William A. Cromble and George H. Morse, who composed the late firm of Morse & Cromble, lumber dealers, formerly at 18 Broadway, confessed judgment yesterday for $11,753, in favor of John H. Flagg, on two notes which they made several years ago, with renewals.

HENRY J. FISHER.—James J. Nealis has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Henry J. Fisher of 654 Columbus Avenue, on the application of John Golla, by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court. Mr. Fisher is manager of a paperhanging business for his wife, and was for ten years of Fisher Brothers, for whom a receiver was appointed a few months ago.

JAMES MCCABE.—William Sherwood has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for James McCabe, liquor dealer, who formerly owned a saloon at 716 Ninth Avenue, by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court on application of the Bachman Brewing Company. Mr. McCabe owned the saloon from 1894 to Oct. 20 last, when a mortgage of $6,000 on the place was foreclosed, and Mr. McCabe has since worked there as a bartender for Philip J. O'Brien.

HARTMAN SUIT AND CLOAK COMPANY.—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday to appoint a receiver for the Hartman Suit and Cloak Company of 49 Clinton Place, in the suit recently brought by Myers, Goldsmith & Bronner, on behalf of H. C. F. Koch & Co., the Harlem dry goods merchants, against Henrietta Hartman for a dissolution of the copartnership, which was formed on Dec. 18 last. H. C. F. Koch & Co. were the capitalists of the Hartman Suit and Cloak Company. They put in $4,500, which the copartnership still owes them. There are no other creditors, and the assets are valued at $2,500.

ISIDOR HOFFSTADT.—Schedules of Isidor Hoffstadt, builder, of 114 West Thirty-fourth Street, show liabilities of $45,863, exclusive of mortgages, nominal assets $45,000, actual assets $2,500. The assets consist of equities in real estate, and the difference between the nominal and actual values Mr. Hoffstadt ascribes to the depression now prevailing in real estate and difficulty of realizing on his properties. The assets consist of 244 and 246 West Twenty-third Street, mortgaged for $100,500, nominal value above incumbrances $20,000, actual value $1,000; 125 West Ninety-seventh Street, incumbered for $20,800, nominal value $5,000, actual $500; 1,219 Madison Avenue, one-half interest, incumbrances $156,050, nominal value $20,000, actual value $1,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday. The first name is that of the debtor:

ALDOM, Charles W.—A. Morton.....	$69
ARMSTRONG, Robert H.—M. Barton.....	173
ALEXANDER, Morris—S. Barnett.....	1,070
BECK, Moses and Mary—H. L. Fiam.....	30
BRADLEY, Daniel—Seaboard National Bank	212
BERRY, Thomas R.—A. L. Clark.....	48
BREIDENBACH, Claude A.—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company	1,024
BERNSTEIN, Abraham—A. Greenberg...	38
COWELL, Vernette—L. D. Bloch.....	107
CITY OF NEW YORK—Terence A. Smith..	441
CANDLEY, Thomas W.—Fred. Andrus...	8,500
CONROY, John and Peter F.—G. Longley and another	137
COHN, Solomon—M. Dean and another...	216
COSAD, Willis G.—N. Mason, by guardian	63
DITMARS, Henry P.—F. G. Blinn.....	73
DAVIS, Lewis K.—D. J. Greene.....	104
DALGLEY, Alfred—The National Park Bank.	4,029
DAILEY, Milan E., Samuel E. and and Herbert J. Montague—E. F. Kienle.....	136
ENOS, Benjamin H.—W. H. Hillman.....	163
FARMER, William W.—H. Koehler & Co.	375
FULLENWIDER, Mary C.—H. L. & F. Rugge	217
FINDLAY, William C.—D. M. Sinclair, executor, &c.....	957
FORBES, Henry R.—A. E. Norris.....	142
HASSETT, Thomas—Press Publishing Company	201
HOFFSTADT, Isidore, and Amund Johnsen—W. Young and another.....	574
HOFFSTADT, Isidore, and Amund Johnsen—Henry McShane Manufacturing Company of Baltimore City.....	737
GROSSMAN, Charles—P. Klezmer.....	210
GORMAN, Gertie A.—W. A. Boyd, (costs).	113
GINGRASS, John—C. F. Mattison.....	31
HOSKINS, Benjamin S.—W. H. Clarke..	193
HAIGHT, Edward O.—J. Messinger.....	73
HARRIS, R. Duncan—J. Immerman.....	810
HURLEY, Edward J.—Dimock & Fink Company	37
HESS, Adolph—Dennis & Herring.....	110
HARTWIGSON, Max—J. W. Bryant, (costs)	133
HUNTER, Wesley D.—O. W. Van Camper.	80
HARTMAN, Max—Antonio S. Rico.....	572
HORTON, Arthur J., and Vincent J. Slattery—Thomas Bailey	782
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—H. M. Toch and another	1,337
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar—Francis C. Neale.	1,066
HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar and Malvina—Francis C. Neale	3,244
HERTEL, Frederick—The Edes Manufacturing Company	111
HADDEN, Alexander—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	48
HADDEN, Alexander—Metropolitan Street Railway Company	48
JOHNSEN, Amund—J. Coombs.....	131
JOHNSEN, Amund—E. F. Kienle.....	465
JOHNSON, James H.—Jacob Stahl and others	83
JACKSON, Philip—C. B. C. Lange.....	79
KEELEY, Solomon—M. B. Unnever.....	349
LANDAN, Anna—J. J Kebart.....	106
LAKE, James R. S.—A. Deyo.....	209
LOURY, Wheaton S., and John B. Streeton —U. Cowell	415
LAFAYETTE PLACE CLUB—C. R. Dieffenderffer and others.....	71
MERRIMAN, Robert L.—Charles Gebauer.	1,256
MERRIMAN, Robert L.—Carl O. Johnson.	401
MORSE, George H., and William A. Cromble—John H. Flagg.....	11,753
MARX, Ferdinand—C. A. Page.....	196
MACAULEY, Alexander C.—John Kress Brewing Company.....	752
McMAHON, John—J. Dougherty.....	250
McNAMARA, Mary—R. J. Gallucci.....	259
MEEHAN, John J.—E. Dennis.....	2,885
NORBETT, Edward A.—H. M. Wolf, executor	507
PULVER, John—Shelby Steel Tube Company	165
PURINO, Francisco—J. H. Robertson, costs	23
PIZA, Thaddeus, and George H. Weyand—G. E. Austin, costs.....	28
PARR, Charles J. M.....	824
PERRY, Charles L.—D. Fraser.....	79
PRINCE, Aaron—Max Rosenfeld and another	283
PRINCE, Aaron—Thomas Oliver and others	286
RUBENS, Morris—H. B. Claflin Company.	139
SCHMIDT, Carl G.—B. G. Hughes, assignee	107
STRASSBURG, Frank—F. H. Hubbard....	113
STADIE, Charles and Max—F. W. Young and another.....	556
SAGOR, James—D. Bussel.....	219
ST. JOHN, Susan H.—W. F. Wright.....	127
SCOTT, John W., and Siegfried Hansing—National Union Bank of Dover, N. J....	227
SANITARY SHIELD CORSET COMPANY—J. Janowitz.....	192
WILLIAMS, Henry—E. W. Langley.....	45
WILMOTH, John—P. I. Cohen.....	94

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Ft Wth & D C 1st		St L & San Fran 4s	
5,000	82	5,000	72⅝	1,000	78⅝
2,000	82⅝	17,000	73	10,000	78½
Am Tobacco Co Scrip		Galv, H & H 5s		St L & Ir M Gen 5s	
10,000	90½	9,000	92½	10,000	94⅞
3,000	91	1,000	91⅝	St L & S F G M 5s	
Atch, Col & P 1st, Trust Co Certfs		Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		5,000	105⅝
13,000	46	3,000	103	2,000b3	105⅝
Atch, Top & S F Adjustment 4s		Ga Pac 1st 6s		8,000b3	105½
6,000	66¼	10,000	122½	1,000	105¾
14,000	66⅜	H & Tex Cen Gen 4s		5,000	105⅝
85,000	66⅝	9,000	81⅝	St L & S F Trust 5s	
11,000	66⅝	1,000	82	5,000	97½
30,000	66¼	Hous, E & W Tex 5s		St L & S F G M 6s	
3,000	66⅝	5,000	88	5,000	119½
10,000	66¼	Iowa Central 1st 5s		San An & Ar P 4s	
6,000	66⅝	1,000	101	11,000	64½
20,000	66¼	Kanawha & Mich 4s		5,000	64⅞
3,000	66⅝	5,000	78	5,000b3	65
Gen 4s		Kansas City & Pac 1st		20,000	64⅞
500	92⅝	1,000	73	88,000	65
26,000	93	Kan Cy, P & Gulf 1st		1,000	65¼
19,000	92⅞	7,000	69	1,000	65
500	93	Laclede

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Lots and Dwellings Make Up the Day's Business—Sales-room Dealings.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Henry H. Cook to James E. Nichols of Austin, Nichols & Co. the lot on the south side of Seventy-ninth Street, 115 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 35 by 102.2, with special easements for light and air. This plot is directly at the rear of the residence now in course of erection for Isaac D. Fletcher.

The Cass Realty Corporation has sold through Solomon Marcus to Strauss & Rothschild for improvement the plot southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, 100 by 67.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Thomas C. Edgar and Norman Seymour to Henry Oppenheimer the plot on the north side of Ninety-fifth Street, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100, and for Robert R. Hamilton to the same buyer the lot adjoining on the west.

It is reported that Willett C. Ward has sold the four-story dwelling 119 West Forty-second Street ,25 by 100, to a builder for improvement.

Terence Farley's Sons have sold to William Sperb, Jr., the four-story limestone-front dwelling 346 West Eighty-seventh Street for about $40,000.

Parsons & Singer have sold for Harold P. Cox, for $35,000, the five-story apartment house 71 West One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 90 by 100; also, for William H. Hamilton, for $27,500, the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 164 West Sixty-fifth Street, 18 by 60 by 100.

The same firm has also sold, in conjunction with R. Wilmarth Appleton, for James J. Coogan, the three-story house at the northeast corner of Sixteenth Street and Park Avenue, East Orange, N. J., 108 by 123, for $16,000, to Charles B. Mosher, who gives in exchange a vacant plot at South Orange, N. J.

Abelman & Rosenbaum have sold, for $45,-000, the five-story apartment house 70 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 35 by 90 by 100.11, taking in part payment the block front on the west side of St. Ann's Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-seventh and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Streets, 200 by 100, vacant.

Maclay & Davies have sold for William F. Havemeyer the triangular plot at the junction of King's Bridge Road and Elwood Street, having frontages of 151.9 feet on the former and 192.9 feet on the latter.

Auctioneer D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. sold yesterday, in partition proceedings, seven parcels of land belonging to the estate of Robert Pettigrew. One of the heirs, F. C. McIntyre, took three of the properties, the one and three story brick stores 326 and 327 West Street, for $29,500, and the two two-story brick dwellings 231 and 233 West Fiftieth Street, for $13,300 and $7,100, respectively. Bidding for the other parcels in every instance started at a very low figure, and was carried on principally by a number of speculators, although there was a fair-sized crowd in attendance. The results follow:

To Jacob Kalmels, for $16,100, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 178 Third Avenue, 18.4 by 59; also, to Isaac H. Kempner, for $16,000, the similar property adjoining, 180 Third Avenue, 18.3 by 59; also, to Charles J. Koss, for $15,700, the similar property adjoining, 182 Third Avenue, 17.11 by 59; also, to Peter Cassidy, for $24,500, the similar property, 184 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Seventeenth Street, 18.8½ by 59; also, to Charles J. Koss, for $13,000, the two-story brick dwelling, 229 West Fiftieth Street, 18.7 by 100.5; also, to L. C. Walsh, for $18,000, the two-story brick dwelling 231 West Fiftieth Street, 24.11 by 100.5; also, to J. Laimbeer, for $18,100, the three-story brick dwelling 239 West Fiftieth Street, 25 by 100.5; also, to Lowenfeld & Prager, for $19,100, the four-story brick tenement, with store, 475 Third Avenue, 24.8 by 85.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Samuel Kempner, for $60,000, the two five-story brick flats 215 and 217 West Eighty-third Street, 50 by 102.2.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Mary E. Manuel, for $20,000, the four-story stone-front dwelling 320 West Fifty-sixth Street, 20.8 by 100.5; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, the Columbus Trust Company, for $10,000, the three-story stone-front dwelling 136 West Twenty-seventh Street, 15.6 by 99.11.

Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louis A. Wagner, for $27,-715, the five-story brick flat 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, 29 by 100.8; also, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Michael Struth, for $1,800, the two-story frame dwelling 638 Robbins Avenue, 25 by 105, excepting therefrom the part taken for the opening of Robbins Avenue.

H. C. Mapes & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, James V. Lawrence, for $48,-927, the plot Fifth Street, (proposed,) Twenty-fourth Ward, north side, 103.11 feet east of Green Lane, or Avenue, 394.9 by 103.6 by 404.7 by 103.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Maurice B. Blumenthal, referee, 525 West Fiftieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $16,097.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 73 Clarmine Street, south side, 98.7 feet east of Varick Street, 25 by 60, six-story brick building, with stores; all title and interest of William F. Rohrig on April 6, 1898.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co. sale by order of the Sheriff, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, northeast corner of Walton Avenue, 23 by 100.6 by 35 by 100.2, vacant; Walton Avenue, east side, 120.2 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 54.2 by 100.10 by 50.8 by 100.11, vacant; One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 150.5 feet west of Mott Avenue, 50.5 by 100.10, vacant; Jennings Street, south side, 537.8 feet east of Union Avenue, 101 by 528.6 by 101 by 524.11, vacant; all title and interest of Jane McCaffray in the foregoing parcels, on May 10, 1897.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Thomas C. Kinney, referee, 13 and 15 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, north side, 245 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 100.11, two five-story brick flats. Due on judgment $12,016; subject to other mortgages for $38,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 114 and 116 Nassau Street and 45 Ann Street, for a twelve-story brick office building and lofts, 37.6 by 100.11; Levi P. Morton, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $100,000.

Madison Street, northwest corner of Scammel Street, for five-story and stone-story brick flats, 20 by 81.4 and 25.6 by 80.6; William Sugarman of 8 Mitchell Place, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $51,000.

Alterations.

No. 49 East Sixty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, 20 by 53; Jacob S. Phillips of 49 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,23 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 70 Broadway, to a four-story brick office building, 25.9 by 119.4; George Crocker of San Francisco, Cal., owner; Carrere & Hastings, architects; cost, $6,480.

No. 1093 First Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; Charles H. Reilly of 422 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, owner; Julius Spindler, architect.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 9.

ATTORNEY ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x75; Joseph Stang to Hirsch Frost. $23,000

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 168th St, 75x95; Ernst Marx-Nathan Company to Saverio Guidera 25,000

BATHGATE AV, w s, 220.6 ft s of Samuel St, runs n w 94.4x s 28.11x s e 65 to Quarry Road x= 23.5x= 14.8x4.11; Albert L. David and another to Alexis D. Caldwell ..... Exchange

BOWERY, 113 and 113½, e s, 34.1x103.7x 33.10x103.7; Francis C. Cantine to the Washington Life Insurance Company... 60,000

BROADWAY, or Post Road, w s, 146.4 ft n of 234th St, 206x310, to King's Bridge Av x180x340; Daniel B. Freedman to Charles R. Smith 1

BROADWAY, or Post Road, w s, 146.4 ft n of 234th St, 206x310 to King's Bridge Av, x180x340; Louis B. Van Gaasbeck to Daniel B. Freedman 15,000

CANAL ST, n s, 21.8 ft w of South 5th Av, 21.6x76.7x21.7x80; William Best to B. S. Suarez ..... Exchange

CLINTON PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 56.6x93.11; Walworth Ward to Leo Erdwurn ..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, w s, 100 ft n of 161st, of Clifton, St, 50x125; George G. De Witt, referee, to Luke A. Lockwood and another, trustees 6,500

INTERIOR LOT AT CENTRE LINE OF the block between 47th and 48th Sts, and 325 ft e of 8th Av, runs 525.7 x n w 68.4 x n 10.6 x e 66.8; interior lot at centre line between 47th and 48th Sts, and 250 ft. e of 8th Av, runs e 8.3 x s 10.6 x n w 8.5 x n 8.8; Jessie H. McArthur to Isidore S. Korn and another.. 1

INTERIOR LOT, 72 ft s of 124th St and 225 ft w of Columbus Av, runs s 28.11 x w 150 x n 63.8 x n e x s e —; Mary G. Pinkney to Richard C. Voth 1

JEFFERSON ST, n s, 149.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 40x80.4x irregular; Henry White to Frederick Bailey 100

LENOX AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11 x75; Henry C. Raynor to Benjamin F. Raynor, Jr., 1-3 part 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,561, e s, 25x55; Mary McKeagney to William G. McGrath ..... Exchange

LOT 184, Block E, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Wilhelmina Hirth 600

LOT 483, map of Washingtonville, East Chester 35.10x137x—x142; Harriet E. Baird to Harriet C. Cole 1

LOTS 126, 127, and 128, Block C, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to John Hattrick and another 1,500

LOTS 314 and 315, Block I, amended map of the Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to William F. Kretschmer 1,000

PROSPECT AV, 641 20x100; Charles Van Riper and wife to Kate I. Meierdiercks.. 100

WAVERLEY PLACE, 144, 22.3x97; Ferdinand G. Kneer to Henry F. Specht 1

2D ST, s s, part of Lot 249, map in partition of the estate of William Adee, Westchester; Annie C. Payne to Michael J. Conway and another 1

2D ST, s s, part of Lot 249, map in partition of the estate of William Adee, Westchester; Michael J. Conway and wife to Annie C. Payne 1

2D AV, w s, 60.10 ft n of 116th St, 20x70; Maurice Leyne, referee, to Charles Elmer 11,750

3D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mercer St, 40x75; 5th Av South, corner of 17th St, 22.8x irregular; 86th St, 57 and 59 East, 51.1x 100.8; 77th St, s e corner of Madison Av, 45x102.2; Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix and trustee, to Rosella Corn 520,000

3D ST, s s, 80 ft w of Mercer St, 40x75; 5th Av South, corner of 17th St, 22.8x irregular; 86th St, 57 and 59 East, 51.1x 100.8; 77th St, s e corner of Madison Av, 45x102.2; Henry Corn to Rosella Corn.. 1

5TH AV, e s, 25.8 ft s of 86th St, 21.10x 100; Nannie A. Hickscher to Henry Stein 70,000

8TH ST, n s, e ½ of Lot 1,089, map of Wakefield, 52.6x114; George W. Benjamin and another to Marietta De Passano 1,500

9TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Edward Jacobs, referee, to Joseph F. Keller 500

63D ST, n s, 116.8 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x 100.5; Silas B. Brownell, referee, to J. Frederick Kernochan, trustee, &c. 15,000

69TH ST, n w corner of Exterior St, 192x 100.5x201x—; Henry P. Rogers and others, executors and trustees, to Hammond Typewriter Company 35,000

75TH ST, 29 East, 20x102.2; Joseph Byk to Nannie A. Heckshaw ..... Nom.

89TH ST, n s, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 51.1x 100.8; Patrick McMorrow to Elizabeth C. Maghee ..... Exchange

89TH ST, n s, 306.8 ft e of 5th Av, 51.1x 100.8; Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees, to Patrick McMorrow 1

95TH ST, 110, n e corner of Park Av, 69x20.8; B. S. Suarez to William Best. Exchange

103D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Elizabeth C. Maghee to Patrick McMorrow 1

112TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; Henry C. Raynor to Benjamin F. Raynor, Jr., 1-3 part 1

112TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 100x 99.11; Henry C. Raynor to Edwin F. Raynor, 1-3 part 1

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 150x100.11; Richard C. Voth to Frederick G. Potter 1

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 150x100.11; Charles Salter to Richard C. Voth 1

126TH ST, n s, 140 ft e of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Andrew Robinson to Mary Aldrich. 1

129TH ST, s s, 235.10 ft e of 8th Av, 21.8x 99.11; Alexis D. Caldwell to Albert L. David and another ..... Exchange

133D ST, n s, 300 ft w of Lenox Av, 33.3x 99.11; Thomas Moloney to Ann O'Connor. 1

184TH ST, n w corner of Berrian Av, 100x70x100x67.6; Ellen Hardy to William L. Hardy and another 1

Recorded Leases.

GALEWSKI, Bernard, to Hanne Mahlee; 451 East Houston St, 3 years 420

KINGSBURY, Herman L., as executor, to Angelina J. Sartirano and another; 93 and 95 6th Av, 10½ years 3,000

LINCK, John M., to Ferdinand Storck; 314 Willis Av, 5 years 1,020

McCONNAUGHY, John, to Bernhard Fauser; 54 Ridge St, 5 years 2,300

MORRISON, Edward A., to Harry Johnson; 1,289 and 1,291 Broadway and 102 West 33d St, 5 years ..... Renewal

RASCHE, August K., to Andrew Davey; 252 Willis Av, 5 50 years 1,000

RUDD, Althea S., to Katie A. Mullane; 1,731 Broadway, corner 55th St, 5 years. 1,750

Recorded Mortgages.

AHRENSFELD, Diedrich, to the German Savings Bank; n s of 120th St, 140 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year $3,000

ALLEN, F. Sturges, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 24th St, 383.4 ft e of 6th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 20,000

APPEL, George C., and David Metzger to Theresa Metzger; Fordham Av, s e corner of New St, 200x150, 2 years $1,200

BAILEY, Fred, to Martense B. Story, as trustee; n s of Jefferson St, 169.4 ft e of Clinton Av, demand 3,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Martense B. Story, as trustee; n s of Jefferson St, 149.4 ft e of Clinton Av, demand 3,500

BAILEY, Fred, to Henry White; n s of Jefferson St, 149.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 4 months 3,328

BROPHY, Mark L. and Rose A., to D. M. Koehler & Son; Lots 25 and 26, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward, 1 year 1,500

BUIDERA, Saverio, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n w corner of Audubon Av and 168th St, 3 years 34,000

COLLINS, Katharine, to Rose Schwaab; east ½ of the west ½ of Lot 549, map of the Village of Wakefield, 5 years 575

CORN, Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix, &c.; s s of 3d St, 80 ft w of Mercer St, installments 13,474

CORN, Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix, &c.; s w corner of 5th Av and 17th St, installments. 15,547

CORN, Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix, &c.; s e corner of 77th St and Madison Av, installments 18,138

CORN, Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix, &c.; n s of 86th St, 235.7 ft w of 4th Av, installments 6,737

CORN, Henry, and Rosella, to Rosalie Corn, individually and as executrix; 424 Broome St, collateral to secure 15,000

COSTELLO, James R., to the New York Savings Bank; 419 West 21st St, 3 years. 6,500

DAVID, Albert L. and Charles F., to Alexis D. Caldwell; s s of 129th St, 235.10 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 1,000

DAVIS, John and Amelia, to Frederick J. Davis; Henry St, s s, Lot 190, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 1 year.... 5,000

DE PASQUALE, Marietta, to George W. Benjamin; e ½ of Lot 1,089, map of Village of Wakefield, 3 years 750

DOWNES, William J. and Charles W., to Isaac Sprung; e s of Pitt St, 204.9 ft n of Stanton St, 2 years 1,800

FERNSCHILD, Dora, to Charles H. Heinburg; s w corner of Willis Av and 134th St, 2 years 3,500

FERNSCHILD, Dora, to John Elstner; Willow Av, s w corner of 134th St, 3 years 10,000

GINDERA, Saverio, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company; n w corner of Audubon Av and 168th St, 1 year 17,000

GORTON, Eliot, to Mary E. Miller; 220 West 38th St, 3 years 10,000

GREENEWALD, Frederick, and Daniel Delaney to George Ehret; 148 West 62d St, leasehold, demand 1,300

HARDY, William L., and Alfred Purgold to Ellen Hardy; n s of 184th St, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, ½ year 6,000

HARDY, William L., and Alfred Purgold to Ellen Hardy; n w corner of 184th St and Berrian Av, ½ year 3,500

HELFER, Minnie, to Seamen Lichtenstein, Jr.; s s of 131st St, 450 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 1,600

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEment Company to Hay Foundry and Iron Works; 30 and 32 East 20th St, demand. 20,263

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEment Company to William F. Kimber; 30 and 32 East 20th St, 1 year 30,000

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEment Company to Hay Foundry and Iron Works; 35 and 37 East 20th St, demand. 17,500

KNICKERBOCKER REALTY IMPROVEment Company to William F. Kimber; 35 and 37 East 20th St, 1 year 30,000

LEITNER, Jacob, to Catharine J. Sheridan; w s of Prospect Av, 175 ft n of 156th St, collateral for rents, for..... 1,500

LUMSDEN, William, to Simon Elstner; s e corner of Union Av and 150th St, 3 years 6,500

McKEON, Florence, by guardian, and others to the Irving Savings Institution; 13 and 15 Prince St, s s, 224½ and 226 Elizabeth St, 1 year 5,000

McMORROW, Patrick, to Elizabeth C. Maghee; n s of 103d St, 100 and 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, (two mortgages)..... 19,000

McMORROW, Patrick, to Hugh Kelly, administrator, &c.; n s of 103d St, 100 and 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 months (two mortgages) 5,000

METZLER, John H., to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Valentine Av, 83.5 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 2,500

METZLER, John H., to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Valentine Av, 66.8 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 2,500

METZLER, John H., to Johanna M. Miller; e s of Valentine Av, 100.1 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 3,000

METZLER, John H., to Christian Scherding and another, executors, &c.; e s of Valentine Av, 50 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 3,000

MOFFETT, Hugh and Mary, to the West End Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Lot 230, map of partition sale, Lott G. Hunt estate, near Van Nest Station, installments 2,500

MUNRO, Julia C., to Patrick J. Keely; e s of 11th Av, 61.10 ft s of 49th St, ½ part, 3 years 400

MURRAY, Henry, to John F. Cockerill; 552 to 560 West 42d St; also s s of 42d St, 100 ft e of 11th Av, installments.... 10,000

NAGLE, William, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 140 and 141, Block D, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 900

NUGENT, Thomas, to Rebecca and Edward R. Ladew, trustees; n s of 66th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 45,000

OFFENBERG, Adolph, to Albert T. Swan; 70 Eldridge St, 1 year 2,000

SCHMITT, Simon and Isabella, to Emil Gabler; s s of 151st St, 220.3 ft e of Morris Av, demand 2,800

SCHUSSLER, Marie, to Edwin S. Chapin, trustee; 140 West 91st St, 3 years. 20,000

SHANLEY, Cecelia and James, to Margaret S. Pyne; s e corner of Jacob St and Cambreling Av, 3 years 10,000

SHERWOOD, Mary, to Harlem Savings Bank; n e s of 160th St, 120.4 ft s e of Franklin Av, 1 year 4,000

SMITH, William R., to Mary McWalters; s s of 44th St, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 1,000

STEIN, Henry, to Nannie A. Hecksher; o s of 5th Av, 25.8 ft s of 86th St, 3 years 15,000

SWENSON, Christian, to Hudson P. Rose; Lots 443 and 444, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 900

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL Church of Morrisania, to Eugenie M. Chargois; n s of 166th St, 77.10 ft e of Forest Av, 1 year 367

VOTH, Richard C., to Eugene C. Potter; s s of 124th St, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 36,000

WEISSMANN, Henry A., to Henry Elias Brewing Company; n s of 130th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand 3,000

WILCOX, Mary P., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 122 West 79th St, one year 28,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CORN, Rosalie, individually and as executrix, to Joseph Stern ..... Nom.

DE WITT, George G., Jr., and another, executors, to George G. De Witt and another, trustees ..... Nom.

DE WITT, George G., and another, trustees, to Margaret B. Binninger $26,000

DUNLOP, Clark W., to John F. Cockerill. 10,000

HALL, Jeannette, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company 10,000

KELLY, Martha J., to John A. Nathans. $3,000

KROWER, Alfred, to Edward Baer ..... Nom.

McWALTERS, Mary, to Henry E. Stevens Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to William P. Douglas, executor, &c. 7,008

OVERINGTON, Mary H., to Julia M. Griebel 400

POTTER, Eugene C., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 25,000

ROBERT, Henry J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company 25,000

SLUYTER, Louisa, to Dederich Von Sooster 2,500

WEED, John W., trustee, to Alexander Macduff 3,022

WILLIAMS, Philip H., Jr., and another, executors, &c., to Edna V. Minor..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

EAGLE AV, e s, 350 ft s of 156th St, 25x 100; Antonio Nutile against Angelo Manello, owner and contractor 178

LIBERTY ST, 98; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Jefferson M. Levy, owner and contractor 50

LIBERTY ST, 98; the Berger Manufacturing Company against Jefferson M. Levy, owner, and James S. Campbell, as lessee and contractor 142

MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 120th St, 25x65; Michael Normoyle against Edward Jenkins, owner and contractor.... 325

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Serafino Imbrogno against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor 55

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Tommaso Senatore against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor 64

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Pasquale Magaro against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor..... 62

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Raffaele Corso against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor 56

WESTERN BOULEVARD, 903; Antonio Montoro against Bryan L. Kennelly, owner; Antonio Pucci, contractor 63

3D AV, n e corner of 103d St, —x—; David J. Cohen against Louis Cohen, owner; Frederick Clinman, contractor 230

7TH AV, 848; D. Sweeny's Sons against Patrick Burke, owner and contractor.. 455

54TH ST, 234 East; Thomas Bridges against William Bley, owner; Patrick Conroy, contractor 89

150TH ST, 538 East; P. Duffy & Co. against George Pickel, owner; Patrick Donahue, contractor 48

151ST ST, 400 West; Arlando Marine against Claude W. Mick and Mollie McAllister, owners; Mills & Strachan, contractors 1,203

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS, CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

WASHINGTON AV, widened, e s, 117.9 ft n of 163d St, 100x80.9x100x80.5; Isaac and Max S. Boehm with Joseph Levin, 9 payments 32,000

28TH ST, 139 West; Isaac and Max S. Boehm with Samuel A. Robinson, 7 payments 14,500

184TH ST, n w corner of Walton, or Berrian, Av, 100x67.6x100x70; Ellen Hardy with William L. Hardy and Alfred Purgold, 4 payments 6,000

ORDERS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

88TH ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 138.11x100.8; W. S. Hale on F. W. Gilbert to Harris, McHenry & Baker.... 3,050

Lis Pendens.

CLINTON PLACE, 127; Hiram V. V. Braman against Paul Leavitt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

JEROME AV, e s, 75 ft n of Potter Place, 50x 100; Claire Arnault against Edward J. O'Brien and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. F. Couch.

LENOX AV, e s, 100.11 ft s of 115th St, 25x75; William H. and Frederick Hussey against William L. Hamilton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

LOT 231, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, 23d Ward; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company against Lizzie A. McCone and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Carrington.

NEW CHAMBERS ST, 36; also Rose St, corner New Chambers St, runs n w 6.4± s 3.3 to Rose St x e 6, grp; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against John R. Simmons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. E. Miller.

OLD BROADWAY, s e corner of 132d St, 25.10x 119.10x24.8x123; Fritz Wegener against Henry H. Dreyer, (specific performance;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 134th St, 25x81.6; Hannah Hellman against Eleanor McCartan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

11TH ST, 103 West; Hudson St, 628; Addie S. Rudolphy against George Schott and others, (partition;) attorneys, Forster, Hotaling & Klenke.

19TH ST, 102 East; the Equitable Life Assurance Society against Henry P. Kingsland and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

43D ST, 307 West; Henry R. Kunhardt, trustee, against Catherine E. Stokes, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Redfield, Redfield & Lydon.

99TH ST, 3 West; Ewald Fleitman, as trustee, against Elizabeth J. Wellwood and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Jay & Candler.

118TH ST, s s, 33 ft w of Madison Av, 27x 100.11; George Stark against Abram Adelman and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Otis & Pressinger.

122D ST, n s, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Harris Solomon against Jennie Lyman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, M. S. & I. S. Isaacs.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 10.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Opens at 11 A. M. in Room 124 Post Office Building. Civil causes; jury.

150—United States vs. Dwyer.
154—Ceraglo vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. same.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank vs. same.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. London & Lan. F. I. Co.
22—Carroll Fur Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Credit Ind. Co.
44—Wirgler vs. Flanagan.
55—Vaccarino vs. Man. Ry. Co.
116—Charles D. Fisher vs. McNaught.
117—Sargent vs. Fisher vs. same.
118—Wetherall vs. same.
119—Sargent vs. same.
120—Marshall vs. same.
42—Roach vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
49—Britner vs. Lehigh Valley R. Co.
50—Crabtree vs. Macy.
57—Ficcaro vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
58—Same vs. same.
104—Terry vs. Am. Museum of Nat. Hist.
105—Same vs. same.
107—Scarello vs. Passaic Quarry Co.
113—Rauser vs. O'Donnell
111—Sampson vs. S. S. Niagara.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

To-day's calendar: 398, 460, 491, 480, 522, 563, 1252, 1277.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P.J.; Rumsey, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—Rose vs. Aronson.
2—Lewisohn Bros. vs. Anaconda Copper Mining Co.
3—Cohen vs. Con. Gas Co.
4—Carlson vs. Munson.
5—Brennan vs. Varian.
6—Dunham vs. Derasimes.
7—In re Meyer.
8—Caponigri vs. Altieri.
9—Brown vs. Central Nat. Bank.
10—Riverside Bank vs. Woodhaven Junction Land Co.
11—Tannenbaum vs. Poucher.
12—In re Mayor, &c.
13—In re Mayor, &c.
14—In re Board of Education.
15—In re Randel.
16—In re an attorney.
Non-enumerated motions.
1—Kennedy vs. Mayor, &c.
2—In re Palmer.
5—Bernstein vs. Crow.
7—Doorley vs. O'Gorman.
8—People ex rel. Armstrong Cork Co. vs. Barker.
10—Sullivan vs. Baker.
11—Manning vs. Benedict.
12—Smith vs. Secor.
14—Home Bank vs. J. B. Brewster & Co.
16—Rosenbaum vs. Tobler.
17—In re Burgoyne.
18—In re Bater.
19—People ex rel. Bowers vs. Dalton.
21—Donnelly vs. McArdle.
22—Musgrave vs. Musgrave.
23—People ex rel. Richnitzer vs. Worcester
25—Rosenbaum vs. Tobler.
26—In re Gough.
27—People ex rel. Winston vs. Winston.
28—Haskins vs. Murray.
29—Turtle vs. Turtle.
31—Kielty vs. Traynor.
32—Same vs. same.
33—Pritchard vs. Fish.
34—People ex rel. Jacobus vs. Mayor, &c.
35—Robinson vs. Columbia Spinning Co.
36—Leonard vs. Faber.
37—Bank of Metropolis vs. Faber.
38—Holmes, Booth & Hayden vs. same.
39—Butler vs. Richardson.
40—In re Adams.
41—Kingsland vs. Fuller.
44—Youghiogeny & Leh. C. Co. vs. Washburne
45—McLean vs. Widmayer.
47—Rowland vs. Kellogg
48—Fortune vs. Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Mason vs. Yuengling
2—Baker vs. Hinsdale.
3—Army & Navy Inv. Co. vs. Vail.
4—German Savings Bk. vs. Bonner.
5—Emigrant Ind. Sav. Bank vs. Egan.
6—Beach vs. Muller.
7—In re Wessel Silver Co.
8—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
9—Goldberg vs. Dunn.
10—N. Y. & Westchester Water Co. vs. City of New York.
11—Emmett vs. Hamilton.
12—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
13—In re Talmage.
14—In re Gillet.
15—Robertson vs. Disken
16—People ex rel. Luerson vs. Cram.
17—Ehrlich vs. Skrivanek.
18—Musher vs. State Bk.
19—Koehler vs. Keuel.
20—Haebler vs. Pels.
21—Browne vs. Browne.
22—Milliken vs. John Stephenson Co.
23—Edesheimer vs. Katzenstein.
24—Holt vs. Lefever.
25—In re O'Brien.
26—People, &c., vs. Hoot.
27—Borgwardt vs. Stearns.
28—In re Clark.
29—Gray vs. Hanley.
30—Caffrey vs. same.
31—In re Dettner.
32—In re Austin.
33—Stegman vs. Ruehl.
34—In re Burger.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1—Steinhardt vs. Hinkle. Demurrers.
776—Tynberg vs. Reis.
726—Bowler vs. Sawyer Publishing Co.
Preferred causes.
6921—Queen vs. Weaver.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Law and fact.

6642—Mackenzie vs. Friedel.
5838—Holomany vs. Nat. Slavonic Society.
6653—Close vs. Kjellgaard.
6719—Heavy vs. Heavy.
6042—Miller vs. Leo.
6508—Stafford vs. Carligan.
6727—Di Lorenzo vs. von Raltz.
6648—Cary Mfg. Co. vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.
6676—Same vs. Western Assurance Co.
6677—Same vs. British-Amer. Assur. Co.
6056—W. A. Gaines & Co. vs. Leslie.
6336—Haines vs. Haines & Co.
6702—Sherwood vs. Devine.
6684—Lang vs. Nobel.
6317—Lewisohn Brothers vs. Anaconda Copper Co.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6774.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10.30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal branch.)—Recess until Monday, June 13.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial. Preferred causes.

16446—Heavenrich vs. Heavenrich.
13627—Combination Cycle Co. vs. Whitman Saddle Co.
15520—Fullerton vs. Met. St. Ry.
15985—Vereinigte Pinselfabriken, &c., vs. Rogers.
15355—Third Nat. Bank vs. Travelers' Ins. Co.
16294—Rudnick vs. Dreyfus.
16100—Rosenthal vs. Tamsen.
15587—Rice vs. Moss.
14637—Wolff vs. Jones.
15659—Frees vs. Wolfrath.
14784—Boston Nat. Bank vs. Kilgen.
16024—Hamrich vs. Ouston.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., and VII. for trial.

10809—Gallagher vs. Terry.
9118—Grant vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
9337—Loughrey vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9318—Garfield Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
9082—Wigton vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
11129—Wimpheimer vs. Am. Credit Indemnity Co.
4533—Hughes vs. Penn. R. Co.
11291—Wellner vs. Funk.
8327—Reynolds vs. Snaith.
11819

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INSTRUCTION.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL.—A **Summer Session** of the **New York Law School** will open on Monday, June 13, and continue till August 13. A thoroughly practical course of instruction is offered. Apply to **Secretary of Law School, 120 Broadway.**

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SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES H. REED, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANK, Minnie Tobin, Flora Thorner, Joseph Sugarman, Abraham Cohen, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated January 10, 1898.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, New York.

To the defendant Flora Thorner: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 12th day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said County of New York.

WILSON, BARKER & WILSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, 48 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.
my13-1aw6wF&je24

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—JACOB A. STERNER, plaintiff, against ALBERT E. McKENNIE, (the name Albert being fictitious, defendant's real name being unknown to plaintiff,) defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 22, 1898.

S. M. HITCHCOCK,
Office and Post Office Address: No. 220 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

To Albert E. McKennie, the name Albert being fictitious, the real name of the defendant being unknown to plaintiff: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated May 5, 1898, and on said date filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county.

S. M. HITCHCOCK,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
my6-1aw6wF

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CARL KRAUSE, plaintiff, against ANNA KRAUSE, defendant.—Summons. Action for a divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated April 9th, 1898.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address No. 58 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the above defendant Anna Krause: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the second day of May, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County of New York.

JOHN McKINLAY WIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
may6-1aw6wF&je24

LEGAL NOTICES.

CURNEN & STEINER.—In pursuance of an order made by the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the County of New York, and bearing date the 2nd day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the firm of CURNEN & STEINER, lately doing business in the City and County of New York under said name of Curnen & Steiner, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the undersigned, the duly appointed Assignee of said firm, for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of transacting business, Number 519 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 3rd, 1898. COURTLANDT P. DIXON, Assignee. MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON, Attorneys for Assignee, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
may6-1aw6wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Martin L. Stover, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, on the 24th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against LOUISA MARRI, lately doing business in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed Assignee of the said Louisa Marri, for the benefit of creditors, at the office of his attorney, HERMAN RUBSAMEN, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of August, 1898. CHARLES D. FOLSOM, Assignee.
HERMAN A. RUBSAMEN, Attorney for Assignee, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je3-1aw7wF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. Roger A. Pryor on the 5th day of May, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HANNAH CONITY, lately doing business in the City and County of New York, at No. 256 Pearl Street, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Hannah Conity, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, No. 16 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of July, 1898.—Dated New York, May 6th, 1898. P. AMACQUHAR J MacRAE, Assignee. STUART F. RANDOLPH, Attorney for Assignee, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City. my6-1aw7wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAWSON, SHERMAN J.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Julia E. Griffing, Josephine Bennett, William Garritt, Jane A. Benson, Francesca V. Garrard, William D. Marks, Myra McGee, Edward Bacon, Ellen Bailey, Josephine Bacon, Porter Bacon, Ella Soulé, Frank Bacon, Carrie Bacon, Luther Gibbs, Martha Clark, Mary Kelsey, and Lester Gibbs, the heirs and next of kin of SHERMAN J. BACON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Harriet A. Bacon of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Sherman J. Bacon, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 2nd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said County, the 6th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
WILLIAMSON & REYNOLDS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.
ja10-1aw6wF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, ELIZABETH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BARKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard H. Mitchell, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1898. MARY PERRY, Administratrix. JOHN A. & A. S. MAPES, Attys. for Adm'x., 220 Broadway, N. Y. City. mh18-1aw6mF

ELY, RICHARD S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Caroline I. Ely, Maud I. Ely, Richard F. Ely, William D. Ely, William Ely, Charlotte M. Ely, Clarissa Ely Collins, Clara E. Collins, Edith Collins, Marion Collins Dunscomb, Harriet J. L. Ripley, and James C. Ingersoll, executors of Harriet J. Ingersoll, deceased; St. Luke's Hospital, The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, The Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in the Port of New York, American Seamen's Friend Society, Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, The Century Association, Hartford Art Society, Yale University, and to all persons interested in the estate of RICHARD S. ELY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1898 at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of William B. Isham and Frank B. Lord, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 5th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

my13-1aw6wF&je24

FLEISCHMANN, CHARLES.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Louis Fleischmann, residing at 10 E. 73d St., N. Y. City; Josephine Bleier, residing at No. 40 E. 22d St., N. Y. City; The Comptroller of the City of New York, and to all creditors and persons claiming to be creditors of CHARLES FLEISCHMANN, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 15th day of July, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why another letter testamentary on the last will and testament of Charles Fleischmann, late of the City of Cincinnati, County of Hamilton, and State of Ohio, should not be issued to Henrietta Fleischmann, Julius Fleischmann, and Max C. Fleischmann, the executors named in said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner, 94 Liberty Street, New York.
my27-1aw6wF

GRUNER, SIEGFRIED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIEGFRIED GRUNER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifth day of July next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of December, 1897. HENRY SCHAEFER and CARL MEISSNER, Executors; ANNIE J. GRUNER, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executors. d31-1aw6mF

HAUG, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. HAUG, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ullo, Ruebsamen, Higginbotham & Fischer, 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New York, June 10th, 1898. CHRISTIAN CHARLES HAUG, FREDERICK LUDWIG HAUG, HENRY J. SCHUMACHER, Executors. ULLO, RUEBSAMEN, HIGGINBOTHAM & FISCHER, Attorneys for Executors, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. jul0-1aw6mFri

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Adolph Starke, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, No. 41 Park Row, (Times Building,) in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 24 day of April, 1898. LISETTE STARKE, Executrix. AUGUST L. STARKE, Executor. CHARLES P. STARKE, Executor. LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City. ap8-1aw6mF

MILLER, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN MILLER, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of De Groot, Rawson & Stafford, No. 53 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September next.—Dated New York, the third day of March, 1898. JENNIE B. DEPEW, Administratrix. DE GROOT, RAWSON & STAFFORD, Attorneys for Administratrix, 53 Broadway, N. Y. City. m4-1aw6mF

MYERS, ALICE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALICE E. MYERS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan on or before the 30th day of August, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of February, 1898. JANE A. McKENNA, Temporary Administratrix. TOWNSEND, DYETT & LEVY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 247 Broadway, (Borough of Manhattan,) New York City. f11-1aw6mF

OWENS, WILLIAM W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. OWENS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. WILLIAM W. OWENS, Jr., Administrator. JOHN T. SHERMAN, 56 Wall St. mh11-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENAULT, CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLEMENCE AUGUSTINE ALINE RENAULT, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hotchkiss & Maddox, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1898. HENRIETTE RENAULT FICABIA, GEORGES RENAULT, Executors. HOTCHKISS & MADDOX, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. ja14-1aw6mF

TRACEY, GEORGE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE TRACEY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rider & Smith, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of March, 1898. JOHN J. KEAN, Executor. RIDER & SMITH, Attorneys for Executor, 27 and 29 Pine Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

WOLFENSTEIN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WOLFENSTEIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Hays & Greenbaum, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of March, 1898. SAMUEL C. WOLFENSTEIN, SAMUEL BROOM, Executors. HAYS & GREENBAUM, Attorneys for Executors, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City. mh11-1aw6mF

REFEREE'S SALES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF Richmond.—MAUNSELL VAN RENSSELAER, Jr., plaintiff, against JOHN T. SILL, defendant. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 16th day of March, 1896, as amended by an order duly made and entered herein on the 23d day of March, 1898, I will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the Town of Southfield, adjoining the "Woods of Arden," in the County of Richmond and State of New York, which on a certain map entitled "Map of Southfield Park, Richmond County, New York, George M. Root, surveyor, 1890," and filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County January 3d, 1891, as map number 548, are known and designated by the lot numbers three hundred and eighty-five, three hundred and eighty-six, three hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and eighty-eight, three hundred and eighty-nine, four hundred, four hundred and one, four hundred and two, and four hundred and three, in block number twelve; lots numbers four hundred and twenty-five, four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, four hundred and twenty-eight, four hundred and twenty-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and forty-two, four hundred and forty-three, and four hundred and forty-four, in block number thirteen; and lots numbers four hundred and seventy-five, four hundred and seventy-six, four hundred and seventy-seven, four hundred and seventy-eight, four hundred and seventy-nine, four hundred and eighty, four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-three, four hundred and eighty-four, four hundred and eighty-five, four hundred and ninety-two, four hundred and ninety-three, four hundred and ninety-four, four hundred and ninety-five, four hundred and ninety-six, four hundred and ninety-seven, four hundred and ninety-eight, four hundred and ninety-nine, five hundred, five hundred and one, and five hundred and two, in block number fifteen, as laid down on said map.

Dated Richmond Borough, City of New York, April 2, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 18th day of June, 1898, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the same place. Dated May 18th, 1898.

AUGUSTUS ACKER, Sheriff.
DALY, HOYT & MASON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 11 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. je1-2aw3wTu&F.

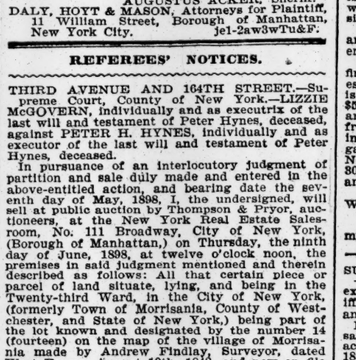
REFEREES' NOTICES.

THIRD AVENUE AND 164TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—LIZZIE McGOVERN, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased, against PETER H. HYNES, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of Peter Hynes, deceased.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the seventh day of May, 1898, the undersigned, will sell at public auction by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) on Monday, the ninth day of June, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward, in the City of New York, (formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York,) being part of the lot known and designated by the number 14 (fourteen) on the map of the village of Morrisania made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, August 10th, 1848, and now on file in the office of the Register of said County of Westchester, the premises being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Third Avenue, (formerly Fordham Avenue,) being the easterly line of the intersection of the said westerly side of Third Avenue with the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, (formerly Second Street;) thence running westwardly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety (90) feet; thence southwardly on a line parallel with Washington Avenue as laid down on said map forty-seven (47) feet five (5) inches; thence eastwardly on a line parallel with said One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street ninety-five (95) feet three inches to the said westerly side of Third Avenue; thence northwardly along the said westerly side of Third Avenue forty-seven (47) feet eight (8) inches to the point or place of beginning, the said premises being situate in the Borough of "The Bronx," in said City of New York, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging, and also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the parties to this action thereto.—Dated New York, May 13th, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.
THOS. E. STEWART, Plff's Attv., 209 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
THOS. F. GRADY, Deft's Attv., 146 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the premises above described:



The said premises are subject to a mortgage on which there remains due and unpaid the principal sum of $35,000, with interest from February 10th, 1898, which will be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale, or said sum due upon said mortgage, with interest, if required, will be credited to the purchaser or purchasers of said premises as so much of the purchase money.

The approximate amount of assessments and water rents, liens upon the said property, is $930.00.—Dated June 9, 1898.

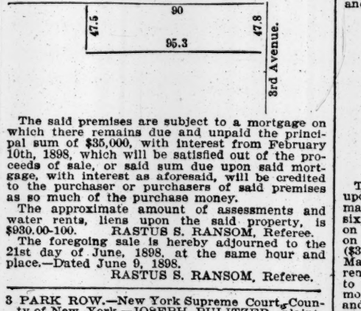
The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to the 21st day of June, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated June 9, 1898.

RASTUS S. RANSOM, Referee.

3 PARK ROW.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOSEPH FULITZER, plaintiff, against NATIONAL LIFE ASSOCIATION et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 26th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on Friday, the 24th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in the said judgment, as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Second Ward of the City of New York, known as Number Three Park Row, and distinguished on a map of property of Mrs. Ann White made by W. B. Doughty, City Surveyor, dated twenty-one December, 1829, by the Number Twenty-three on the southeasterly side of Park Row, beginning at a point forty feet two inches (40-2) from the northeasterly corner of Park Row and Ann Street, and running thence along Park Row twenty-five (25) feet to the land of Hosea Douglass; thence southerly along the land of said Douglass sixty-three feet one inch (63-1) to lot known on said map as Number Twenty-two (22); thence westerly along said lot to Ann Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southwesterly along Ann Street twelve feet three inches, (12-3;) thence easterly along lot Number Twenty-four (24) six feet six inches, (6-6;) thence northerly along the westerly side of said lot Number Twenty-four (24) fifty-two feet three inches, (52-3,) to the place of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less.—Dated New York, June 2d, 1898.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je3-2aw8wTu&F&je24

REFEREES' NOTICES.

McCOMB'S DAM ROAD.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—NATHANIEL WHITMAN AND OTHERS, composing the firm of Lesher, Whitman and Company, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. L. SNIFFEN AND OTHERS, defendants.

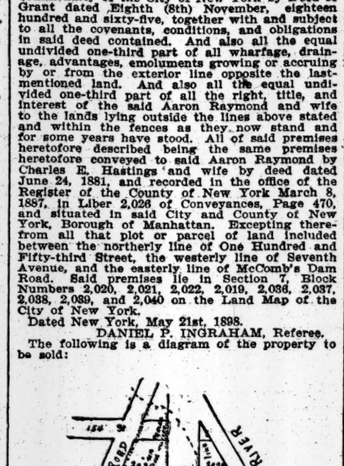
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 20th day of May, 1898, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Richard V. Harnett and Company, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and therein described as follows:

All the equal undivided one-third part of all that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded as follows: Beginning at or near the southeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and the road leading to McComb's Dam, now Central, Bridge; running thence on a diagonal line on and through One Hundred and Fifty-first Street to original high-water mark or line of the Harlem River; thence northerly along said high-water mark or line to the said road, and thence southerly along the easterly line of said road to the place of beginning, excepting thereout so much of the said premises as have been taken for opening and widening Seventh Avenue. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the lands under water lying between One Hundred and Fifty-first Street on the south, the exterior street along Harlem River on the east, and Seventh Avenue on the west, except the streets running through the same as laid out by William H. Florence and others by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York by Deed of Grant dated Eighth (8th) November, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, together with and subject to all the covenants, conditions, and obligations in said deed contained. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all wharfage, drainage, advantages, emoluments growing or accruing by or from the exterior line opposite the last-mentioned land. And also all the equal undivided one-third part of all the right, title, and interest of the said Aaron Raymond and wife to the lands lying outside the lines above stated and within the fences as they now stand and for some years have stood. All of said premises heretofore described being the same premises heretofore conveyed to said Aaron Raymond by Charles E. Hastings and wife by deed dated June 24, 1881, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York March 8, 1887, in Liber 2,026 of Conveyances, Page 470, and situated in said City and County of New York, Borough of Manhattan. Excepting therefrom all that plot or parcel of land included between the northerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, the westerly line of Seventh Avenue, and the easterly line of McComb's Dam Road. Said premises lie in Section 7, Block Numbers 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, and 2,040 on the Land Map of the City of New York.

Dated New York, May 21st, 1898.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above property is to be sold is $199,170.53, inclusive of costs and allowance, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1898, besides taxes, &c.

The approximate amount of the assessments and interest on same affecting the entire property is $47,146.00.

THE PROPERTY IS SOLD SUBJECT to a first mortgage on said undivided one-third interest on which a balance of $75,000 of principal is due, together with interest at five per cent. on $55,000 of said amount from November 1st, 1897, and on $20,000 of said amount at six per cent. from October 1st, 1897, together with the following taxes, paid by the holder of said first mortgage, under the terms thereof, namely: On November 30th, 1896, $1,593.60; on November 30th, 1897, $1,563.97, and the interest on said amounts from said dates to the day of sale.

DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Referee.
W. B. & G. F. CHAMBERLIN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
my24-2aw8wTu&F&je16

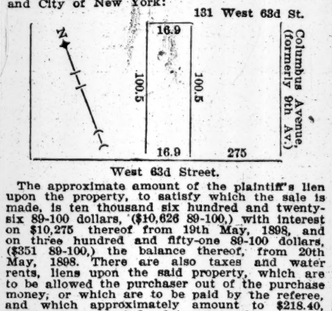
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HENRY B. AUCHINCLOSS, sole surviving executor of the will of John Auchincloss, plaintiff, against BESSIE COADY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 20th day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, on Wednesday, the 15th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-third Street distant 275 (two hundred and seventy-five) feet westwardly from the northwesterly corner of said street and Ninth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Ninth Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches; thence westwardly parallel with Sixty-third Street 16 (sixteen) feet and 6 (six) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Ninth Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall 100 (one hundred) feet and 5 (five) inches, to the northerly side of Sixty-third Street, and thence eastwardly along said Street 16 (sixteen) feet and 6 (six) inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 24th, 1898.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
VARNUM & HARISON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 62 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, which is now known as Number 131 West 63d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, and City of New York:



The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the property, to satisfy which the sale is made, is ten thousand six hundred and twenty-six dollars, ($10,626.00,) with interest on $10,275 thereof from 19th May, 1898, and on three hundred and fifty-one 80-100 dollars, ($351 80-100,) the balance thereof, from 20th May, 1898. There are also taxes and water rents, liens upon the said property, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or which are to be paid by the referee, and which approximately amount to $218.40, which amount includes interest to the aforesaid day of sale.

WILBER McBRIDE, Referee.
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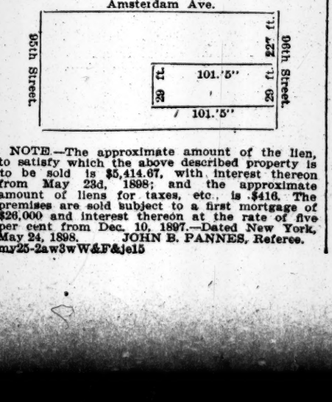
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —HERMAN LEWINSON, plaintiff, against HERMAN BONNER, and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date 23d day of May, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 16th day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, distant easterly two hundred and twenty-seven feet from the southeasterly corner of said street and Amsterdam Avenue (formerly Tenth Avenue), running thence southwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches; thence eastwardly, parallel with Ninety-sixth Street, twenty-nine feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue and part of the way through another party wall, one hundred and one feet and five inches to the southerly side of Ninety-sixth Street, and thence westwardly along the same twenty-nine feet to the point or place of beginning, said premises being known by the street number 160 West Ninety-sixth Street.—Dated New York, May 24, 1898.

LEWINSON, KOHLER & SCHATTMAN, Attorneys for plaintiff, 119 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.



The approximate aggregate amount of the prior mortgages upon the premises with interest is $126,598.61. The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $41,711.20, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $33.80.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, Referee.
BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
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REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—HELEN S. McLEAN, plaintiff, against WILLIAM F. WIDMAYER, and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, 1898, I, Augustus N. Hand, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, the 22d day of June, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the property in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All the estate, right, title, and interest of the said William F. Widmayer, Louisa C. Widmayer, his wife; Louisa Mathilda Amelia Widmayer, Annie Simpson, Wilhelmina Nolte, and William F. Widmayer, Jr., of, in, and to all those eleven certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line of Twenty-third Street with the easterly line of Seventh Avenue, running thence southerly along the said easterly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and forty-eight feet one and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue one hundred feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue thirty-nine feet ten and a half inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Seventh Avenue nine feet and six inches; thence easterly at right angles to Seventh Avenue fifty feet; thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue ninety-eight feet and nine inches to the southerly line of Twenty-third Street, and thence westerly along said southerly line of Twenty-third Street one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Being part of

ASTOR BATTERY IN CAMP

Marched Nineteen Miles in the Sun to Bradford Farm.

MANY DROPPED EXHAUSTED

The Feet of the Men Are Badly Blistered—They May Go West on Monday.

Col. John Jacob Astor's battery of mountain artillery, that has been taking life easy in the barracks, at 552 Broadway, for several weeks, had a taste of real soldiering yesterday, when the men marched in the hot sun from Broadway and Spring Street to the camping ground at Bradford Farm, in Westchester County, a part of the old Astor estate, a distance of nineteen miles. On each man's back was strapped a knapsack weighing thirty-five pounds with its contents. Before the camp was reached four of the artillerymen were in the baggage wagon suffering from sore feet and the effects of the heat.

The men could only console themselves with the reflection that in the Philippines they will not have to tramp in heavy marching order, and now the main ambition of the men is to become seasoned veterans.

Reveille was sounded by Bugler Bickelhaupt at 4:30 o'clock. The men had had notice of what was coming and the greater part of the night had been spent in packing up, so that they had scarcely gone to sleep when the bugle call awoke them. Previously all the equipments had been loaded into a van, and the men were about to dump their knapsacks into the wagon when they were ordered to carry their packs on their backs. At 6 o'clock the order was given to fall in and the battery filed out of the barracks. The six Hotchkiss guns were rolled out and placed in line. A private led each horse and one walked on either side of each gun.

The March Begins.

The command walked along Crosby Street to Prince, west to Broadway, thence north to Central Park and along the West Drive to McGown's Pass where a short rest was taken. In ten minutes the bugler sounded the march again and the boys stepped out through the East Drive to Fifth Avenue and north to Mount Morris Park. By this time the men were almost exhausted and an order was given to rest. Four of the men declared that they could not walk any further on account of sore feet and they were allowed to ride in the baggage wagon.

Milk was served to the men, and march was again taken up. This was along Madison Avenue, crossing the bridge, and up St. Ann's Avenue to Boston Road and to Pelham Parkway. The battery then discovered that it was lost, and to add to their other woes they had to make a detour of five miles around Morris Park to reach the camp ground, where they arrived at 2 o'clock. At One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue two men dropped in their tracks from exhaustion. Several men from Hupfel's Brewery, in the vicinity, ran out and offered their aid, and Lieut. March detailed a Sergeant to take the soldiers into the brewery, where they were revived. The brewers offered to refresh the whole battery, and the men looked pleadingly at Lieut. March, who rode ahead on horseback, but he refused to relax his discipline, and when the two exhausted boys had been piled into the baggage wagon the tramp was resumed.

Feet Badly Blistered.

As soon as the boys arrived at their destination they at once took off their shoes, and it was seen that they must have been heroes to stand the ordeal as long as they did. They wore new heavy army shoes, the nails in which lacerated and blistered their feet, and last night there were only two men in the entire command, barring the Lieutenant, who rode horseback, who could even bear their stockings on their feet. All during the evening they crowded round the pump on the grounds bathing their blistered feet and suffering intensely. There were no drills last night, and it will be two days before the men can be in shape again.

On the camp grounds there are three tents for the officers and eight conical tents holding twelve men each. The men sleep in rows, wrapped in their blankets and ponchos, with their feet to the centre pole. The guns are ranged in front of the tents and give the place a warlike appearance.

Lieut. March has announced that the most rigid discipline will be maintained and that only friends of the men will be allowed on the grounds. As soon as the men can get on their feet they will have artillery drill, as well as infantry tactics, sabre and revolver practice, and a parade drill every afternoon.

On their way through Harlem, crowds turned out to see the battery pass, and there was great cheering and enthusiasm, which helped to keep the boys up. In spite of their suffering, they have nothing to say against Lieut. March, and they are loud in praise of their treatment by Lieut. Williams, who is doing all he can for their comfort.

Lieut. March professes ignorance as to how long the men will remain in camp, but it is believed that the orders to leave for the West will be received by Monday.

The Roster.

The following is the roster of the battery:

First Lieutenant, (Commanding)—PEYTON C. MARCH.
Second Lieutenants—C. C. WILLIAMS and BENJAMIN KOEHLER.
First Sergeant—M. E. HOLMES.
Second Sergeant—D. CREMINS.
Third Sergeant—J. W. BEACHMAN.
Sergeants—J. YOUNG, R. H. SILLMAN, F. P. WILLIAMS.
Corporals—W. E. HILLS, H. VAN HONE, W. B. BAKER, H. B. WALKER, R. A. BURBANK, J. A. CROCKER.
Buglers—J. BICKELHAUPT, F. BARRETT.

PRIVATES.

Baker, C.	Koenig, O.
Hewtell, G.	Kopel, A.
Blair, E. L.	Lane, M.
Blend, W.	Langenan, G. W.
Block, H.	Lyon, G. M.
Bolster, G.	May, S.
Burdick, H. L.	McFarlane, T. M.
Butler, H. A.	Miner, K. R.
Callan, C. E.	Ostrander, J. W.
Carridem, J. J.	Peacock, C. E.
Carsow, W.	Piens, A. A.
Conway, G. R.	Prytbil, D.
Cornell, W.	Pybas, F. C.
Croker, G. D.	Redding, F. W.
Dahl, E.	Robbins, N. C.
Dubion, J.	Ryerson, W.
Donovan, D. L.	Sanderlin, C. F.
Duffy, J.	Schell, A.
Dunn, C.	Sheridan, W. J.
Esselslyn, H. B. C.	Shuter, W. P.
Esig, B. F.	Smith, C. G.
Ferguson, R. S.	Smith, O. S.
Fishbough, W. A.	Seymour, W. A.
Franklin, W.	Sondheim, P.
Garnes, F. G.	Stewart, F. R.
Geis, G. L.	Stuart, M.
Gordon, C. A.	Stuhlmuller, W. F.
Hasley, W. C.	Swentzel, T. J.
Hardenbrook, F. A.	Taylor, F.
Harris, C. A.	Thompson, L. L.
Hayden, T. J.	Tinker, G. K.
Holland, F.	Van Pelt, C. E.
Hollister, J.	Walker, A.
Hoover, G. E.	Watterson, J. W.
Hutchinson, F. G.	Webster, C. C.
Ireland, A. W.	Welsh, W. D.
Jellenie, H. S.	Wetlaufer, G.
Kearns, J. J.	Wiley, A. B.
Kenley, F. J. R.	Wood, J. M.
Kemper, B. H.	Woodward, R. E.
Keer, E. T.	Wright, D. P.

Returned Check, but Kept Money.

Chief of Police Charles A. Donovan of Hoboken received a letter by mail yesterday which contained a check on the Long Branch Banking Company for $5.48, drawn by R. L. Williams to the order of J. B. Kirk. It was accompanied by an anonymous letter, the writer of which said he had found the check and a five-dollar note in an unaddressed envelope at Hudson and Eighth Streets. The writer said he had been out of work for some time and needed the money, because he had a large family. He said if the owner was found he could take the check and leave his address with the Chief, to the end that the writer might repay the money when he got work. It was signed "A Man in Need." Chief Donovan holds the check for the owner.

New York Day at Omaha Exposition.

The Merchants' Association of New York has selected Tuesday, July 12, for the New York State Day at the Omaha Exposition. The selection of the day was delegated to the association by the New York Commission. The association has guaranteed to the commission $3,000, in addition to the $7,500 appropriation made by the State, toward the expenses of the New York State Building.

MASONIC OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge Is Closed.

The one hundred and seventeenth annual Communication of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of the State of New York was concluded yesterday at the Masonic Temple. The morning session was occupied by the reception of reports from the various committees and a discussion on the question of trustees to the Hall and Asylum Fund. It was decided to reduce the number of trustees from seven to five, and to give to the Grand Master the authority to appoint the trustees. Under that authority Grand Master Sutherland announced the appointment of Horace H. Brockway, Frederick P. Morris, Walter F. Sykes, Noble F. Martin, and Byron J. Strough.

At the afternoon session the newly elected officers were formally installed. The Grand Master has thirty days in which to name the District Deputy Grand Masters and the appointive officers of the Grand Lodge.

MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL TO MOVE

Trustees Obtain Permission to Sell Property Now Occupied.

The Sinking Fund granted permission to the Trustees of Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday to sell the property at Sixty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, which has been occupied for twenty-five years.

Superintendent Mitselheimer said yesterday that, though the buildings accommodate between 200 and 300 patients, they are always filled and the Trustees realized a year ago that a larger property would have to be secured. A plot of ground, occupying almost the entire block from Madison to Fifth Avenues at One Hundred and First Street, was purchased about six months ago for $380,000. The property faces Central Park.

The new buildings are to be among the finest hospital property in the world. They will be made to accommodate 500 patients. The plans have not yet been prepared and no architect has been selected.

HEAT AND HUMIDITY.

The Temperature Reached 84 Degrees —One Death from Prostration.

The temperature reached its highest point for the year yesterday, when the official thermometer recorded 84 degrees at 3 P. M. That was four degrees higher than the maximum temperature on Wednesday. The minimum temperature was 65 degrees, at 6:15 A. M. The humidity presented extremes, being 79 at 8 A. M. and 44 at 8 P. M.

With a high humidity, only a slight wind from the northwest, and a tempature that ran up into the seventies during the morning, the weather was in some quarters oppressive, and a number of heat prostrations occurred. The temperature in the streets was besides several degrees higher than up in the weather tower on Lower Broadway.

Official figures for the day were as follows: 3 A. M., 68 degrees; 6 A. M., 66 degrees; 9 A. M., 77 degrees; 12 M., 81 degrees; 3 P. M., 84 degrees; 6 P. M., 83 degrees, and 9 P. M., 77 degrees.

John C. Grist, forty-five years old, of Philadelphia, was taken from the Mills Hotel yesterday morning, overcome by the heat, to St. Vincent's Hospital. He died last night. The man's parents live in Philadelphia, and he has two brothers in Atlantic City.

LEGAL NOTES.

STREET ELECTRIC RAILWAY.—A judgment for $7,500 was secured by Henry Poulsen on a verdict given in his favor on the second trial of his suit against the Nassau Electric Railroad Company to recover damages for the loss of the services of his infant child and the expense incurred in attempting to cure her. The child who was injured testified that she saw a blaze of fire coming from the box alongside of the motorman, and, becoming frightened, jumped from the car. Another witness stated that she saw the car fifty or sixty feet away coming down the street in a blaze of fire; that she also saw a flame of fire dashing through the car where the child was sitting. The motor box, which had not been inspected that morning and was out of order, emitted sparks and flashes which flamed some feet high. The motorman continued on for about 100 feet, when the fuse beneath the car ignited. On the first trial, in December, 1896, the complaint was dismissed, but on appeal a new trial was ordered. The judgment given for the plaintiff on the second trial has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Goodrich. "It is not surprising," the Presiding Justice said, "that the plaintiff was startled, and because of the seeming danger jumped from the car. She cannot be charged as contributing to her injuries. The sparks and flames were unusual and justified a verdict for apparent negligence. The box was actually defective and there was distinct evidence of negligence in the motorman's running the car after the high flashes flamed up."

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STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.—The defense of Isaac W. Parmenter to a suit brought against him in the Sixth Municipal Court, by James S. Wright, for goods sold to him in May, 1891, was the statute of limitations. On the trial it appeared that in April, 1894, defendant wrote a letter to plaintiff's assignor, in which he said: "I regret to say that my neglect in not responding to your statement of account was owing to my not having disposed of but few of your goods, (and those as samples,) as it was nearly two years before I placed the first plant, but now I have got the ball rolling, and in position to do good business in the future, that is, if Inman, who is now over there, don't reap the benefit of the trade that took me three years to establish." Judgment given on the trial for the defendant was reversed by the Appellate Term in an opinion by Presiding Justice Beekman, who says: "While the letter is apologetic in form, it is none the less for that reason the plain acknowledgment that the debt was a subsisting one. * * * I find no difficulty, therefore, in concluding that the letter above referred to constituted a plain acknowledgment of a continuing indebtedness with respect to the subject matter of this action, and that it was unconditional in its character."

St. John's Guild Needs Funds.

Ex-Mayor Strong, President of the Board of Trustees of St. John's Guild, Trustee William H. Wiley and John P. Faure and John W. Wood, Trustees and members of the Floating Hospital Committee, with Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray, and Mrs. and Miss Soley of the Women's Auxiliary, yesterday inspected the important alterations and improvements now being made on the Floating Hospital. All the improvements were warmly commended, and the Floating Hospital will begin to make its daily trips during the first week in July. The Guild needs funds to continue its work among the sick children, and contributions may be sent to William R. Warren, the Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

Tremel Allowed to Land.

Ludwig Tremel, the chef who raised from friends in Vienna the sum of 30,000 florins for which he gave his personal notes, and which was part of a sum to be used in opening a hotel in Vienna, was permitted to land yesterday by the immigration officials. Tremel used the money in high living abroad and then came to this country. He was detained by request of the Austrian Consul General, to whom he turned over a small balance of the sum. No criminal case could be made out against him, and a bond being given that he would not become a public charge, he was admitted to the country.

Woman Knocked Down by Coupe.

Mary McKinley, twenty years old, a bookkeeper living at 362 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was knocked down and seriously injured last night at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street by a horse attached to a coupé. Her sister Margaret also a bookkeeper, was with her, and was thrown to the ground, but escaped injury. The occupant of the coupé, and also its owner, was K. L. Brez of 113 Madison Avenue. His driver was John Campbell. Miss McKinley declined to make a complaint, and no arrest was made.

New Cable to Victoria, B. C.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces that the laying of the new cable between Port Townsend, Washington, and Victoria, British Columbia, has been completed, and that its offices can now accept telegrams for Victoria direct.

NOTABLE JUNE WEDDINGS

Miss Henrietta Wanamaker and E. D. Spencer Married in the Church of the Transfiguration.

DR. HOUGHTON OFFICIATED

The Wedding Breakfast at the Hotel Netherland—Miss Ballou Becomes Mrs. Barnett—Other Marriages.

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration was the scene of an interesting wedding yesterday, when Miss Henrietta Wanamaker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram Wanamaker of New Rochelle, N. Y., became the wife of Edward Dudleigh Spencer, general passenger agent of the Great Northern Railway Company. The rector, the Rev. Dr. George Clark Houghton, officiated.

The church was decorated with pink and white roses, the general tone of the wedding being pink, and with palms. Just before the ceremony, which took place at noon, the ushers, Charles E. Wanamaker and William J. Wanamaker, brothers of the bride; Samuel C. Milbourne, and Richard H. Vaughan, approached the chancel from the aisles and awaited the bridal procession, which advanced to the strains of the Wedding March from "Lohengrin," and was headed by two pages in court costume, the bride's little nephews, Milton Huppuch and Frank Huppuch.

The maid of honor, Miss Edith Morton of this city, came next, gowned in white organdie over pale blue, wearing a black Gainsborough hat and carrying Jacqueminot roses. The bride followed, on the arm of her father, who gave her away. She wore white accordion pleated organdie over accordion pleated pink taffeta, with trimmings of rare old Mechlin lace. She wore no jewels and no veil, but roses in her hair, and carried Mme. Testout and Bride roses. Mr. Spencer came in last with his best man, William D. Mann. There was a betrothal service preceding the ceremony, and soft music was played throughout. Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played for the bridal recessional.

The wedding breakfast was served at the Hotel Netherland, Schenkel's Orchestra providing music. The tables were decorated with roses.

Mr. Spencer is well known in railroad circles, and a number of transportation men were present. The guests included Miss Virginia Wise, granddaughter of ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise of Virginia; William H. Newman, Orlando H. Taylor, general passenger agent of the Fall River Line; Henry B. Jagor of the West Shore Road, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield A. Huppuch, brother-in-law and sister of the bride; Chu Moyen of Hongkong, China, a cousin of Li Hung Chang; Mr. and Mrs. John B. Spencer of Williamsburg, Va.; John L. Cottrell, Miss Hilda Clark of the Bostonians, Miss Louise E. Heustis, Edward Josephy Fenlon, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Charles Tyson Yerkes, and Neil Mooney.

Mr. Spencer is a member of the Transportation and Manhattan Clubs. He and his bride will take the Colonial Ship on the Fall River Line, and later in the Summer sail on the great lakes. Their home will be at 18 West Forty-third Street.

Krakauer—Frank.

Miss Estelle Frank, daughter of Mrs. Fanny Frank, of 1,885 Lexington Avenue, and Maurice Krakauer, a well-known manufacturer, were married yesterday evening at Victoria Hall, 641 Lexington Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Rudolph Grossman, pastor of Temple Rodoph Sholom, performed the ceremony beneath a canopy of palms. The bride wore white lace and a tulle veil, caught with a handsome brooch, the gift of her brother, William P. Frank. She and her bridesmaids, Miss Hattie Krakauer, sister of the bridegroom; Mrs. William P. Frank, Mrs. Jacob Levy, and Mrs. Jacob Rosenthal, each carried white roses. William P. Frank acted as best man, and the ushers were Dr. Simon G. Frank, brother of the bride; Jacob Levy, and Jacob Rosenthal. A wedding supper followed the ceremony. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Julius Krakauer, parents of the bridegroom; Simon Krakauer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lamline, Mr. and Mrs. David Krakauer, George Kliner, Louis Karpf, and Mrs. Luster.

Rosenthal—Osterman.

Miss Kathryn Osterman was married to J. J. Rosenthal, the theatrical managers, at 2:30 P. M. yesterday at the home of Maurice A. Kraus of 22 West Eighty-fourth Street. She is a daughter of Nathaniel D. Osterman of this city, formerly of Toledo, Ohio. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, pastor of Temple B'nai Jeshurun, officiated. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a traveling gown of gray cloth, trimmed with white chiffon, and carried roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids, Miss Anna Belmont Osterman, her sister, and Miss Emma Kraus, were costumes of pearl gray cloth and carried violets. Maurice A. Kraus was best man. Mr. Rosenthal was the manager of "What Happened to Jones," and is to put a new play, "Why Smith Left Home," on the road in September. He and his bride will receive their friends at 22 West Eighty-fourth Street after June 15, taking a wedding trip westward meanwhile.

Webb—McIntyre.

Herbert St. John Webb of Brooklyn and Miss Susan McIntyre, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Conant of Gardner Road, Brookline, Mass., were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, rector of the Harvard Church, Brookline, officiated. The best man was Edward Atwater Manning, formerly of Brooklyn, and the ushers were E. L. Capenwright of Brookline, and Louis H. May and Leonard Sherrill Webb of Brooklyn. The bride was unattended. Mr. and Mrs. Webb will live at 149 Midland Avenue, Montclair, N. J., and will be at home after September 1.

Poole—Appleton.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Emery Appleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Appleton of 115 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, and Joseph M. Poole, also of Brooklyn, took place Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Rivington D. Lord, rector of the First Free Baptist Church. Miss Agnes Hindle attended the bride as maid of honor, and Miss Marjorie Olwell and Miss F. Dreyfuss served as bridesmaids. The best man was Joseph Snyder of Brooklyn, and J. F. Appleton and George W. Poole were the ushers. The bride was for a number of years a teacher in Public School No. 19.

McWatters—Wilson.

Mrs. John Sanford Mason of Washington, D. C., has announced the marriage of her daughter, Miss Marie Aull Wilson, to Frank McWatters of this city, last Monday, at her home, 1,627 Nineteenth Street, Washington. The ceremony was very quiet, and the newly wedded couple left soon after it was performed, on their honeymoon. They will receive Thursdays after June 21 at their residence, 125 East Sixteenth Street, this city.

Barnett—Ballou.

Miss Elmira Ballou, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ballou of 135 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, was married on Wednesday evening to William K. Barnett in the De Quincy Parlors, 598 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. F. Steele, pastor of the Mount Olivet Church, performed the ceremony. Miss Grace Barnett, sister of the bridegroom, attended the bride as maid of honor, and William Ballou, a brother of the bride, was best man.

Donovan—Neeson.

Miss Ellen G. Neeson of Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and P. Joseph Donovan of this city were married yesterday at St. Thomas Aquinas Church, Brooklyn. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Donohue, performed the ceremony. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Anna Neeson, as maid of honor. Martin Keely was best man, and the ushers were Leonard J. Neeson, a brother of the bride, and Daniel O'Brien.

Jenney—Russell.

In the account of the wedding of Isaac Hallam Jenney and Miss May Isabel Russell, printed in yesterday's edition of this paper, it was stated that the bridegroom was a son of the late Isaac H. Jenney and the stepson of Henry W. Whitney. The name of his father was, in fact, James Hunter Jenney, and he is a stepson of Thomas Henry Whitney.

Skilton—Bishoprick.

At the Church of the Incarnation, Gates Avenue, near Franklin, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Mrs. Julia Bishoprick and James Skilton were united in marriage by the Rev. Dr. John Greenwood Bacchus, the rector of the church. The bride was at one time a teacher at Packer Institute.

McBarron—Adams.

Miss Minnie Estelle Adams, daughter of Mrs. Henry Adams, was married at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the residence of her mother, 893 West End Avenue, to Dr. John D. McBarron. The Rev. Dr. John Peters performed the ceremony. A reception followed.

Broadnax—Yomans.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—Miss Elizabeth Louisa Yomans, a daughter of the late Dr. E. Yomans and a niece of Dr. John T. Duffield of the Princeton Faculty, and James Maclin Broadnax, a graduate of Princeton, class of '94, and now a member of the Faculty of the University of Virginia, were married here this evening in the First Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Drs. W. H. Green and George Purvis of the Princeton Theological Seminary performed the ceremony.

A MISER DIES IN SQUALOR.

James McKerron, Eccentric and Said to be Wealthy, Refused to See a Doctor.

In a small, dingy room that was reeking with filth on the second floor of the two-story building in the rear of 213 West Sixteenth Street, James McKerron, sixty-two years old and a man reputed to be worth, according to rumor, anywhere from $10,000 to $50,000, was found dead early yesterday morning by the landlady of the house, Fredericka Schonewald, who had not seen her tenant for several days. She found him sitting in an old broken-down armchair, his face turned to the wall, one hand grasping the back of his chair and the other carelessly thrown over the side of another.

McKerron occupied two rooms, one about nine by twelve feet, and another in the rear not much larger than a closet. It was in the latter than he died. Both rooms were in an indescribably squalid state. In the larger of the two was an old mahogany chest of drawers, a table, two chairs, and a small cooking stove. What was once a carpet lay in rags over several parts of the floor, while ragged clothing and broken pieces of furniture were littered all over the place. On the chest of drawers was a collection of books, most of them of a religious character, but a heavy coating of dust showed that they had not been in use for months. The rear room was, if anything, in a more miserable condition. A broken cot with a collection of rags for bedding and two chairs comprised the entire furniture.

Yet McKerron was known throughout the neighborhood as a man of more or less wealth. He was always eccentric and miserly and denied himself even of the bare necessities of life. For over forty years he had lived in the same locality, and for the past three years in the same rooms.

Several weeks ago he became ill, and the only person admitted to the rooms was Father O'Connor of the St. Francis Xavier Church, in West Sixteenth Street; but even the priest could not prevail upon him to call a physician or permit any arrangements to be made for his comfort.

McKerron was born in Ireland and came to this country when quite a boy. He became an expert gasfitter and plumber, and when he retired it was understood had saved considerable money, which he deposited in several savings banks. Later his sister Catherine, for many years a domestic servant, lived with him. She was killed by falling down a flight of stairs. It was discovered that she had left about $12,000, which went to her brother.

The cause of his death is said to be general debility caused by lack of proper nourishment. The body and effects were taken in charge by the Coroner. As far as is known, McKerron's only relative was a Mrs. Cunningham, who resides in Boston. A search of the rooms will probably be made to-day by the Public Administrator.

At the Church of St. Francis Xavier it was said that McKerron had refused the service of a priest, and Father O'Connor would say nothing about his relations with the dead man.

Sunday School Children Parade.

More than 20,000 children and their teachers who belong to the forty-four schools embraced in the Eastern District Sunday School Association paraded on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The parade started from the fountain at Division Avenue, and extended to Flushing Avenue, where the paraders countermarched. The grand and reviewing stands were at the fountain, and another stand was in front of the Hanover Club, at Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street. In this clubhouse many clergymen and specially invited guests were entertained before the parade started. So great was the crowd on the sidewalks that an extra force of police was necessary at the fountain to prevent the people from pressing in upon the army of children. At 3:30 o'clock the parade started, with a platoon of police in the lead. George R. Valentine was the Grand Marshal and Howard A. James the Deputy Grand Marshal. Almost every child carried an American flag, and only patriotic airs were played by the various bands.

Celebrates His 107th Birthday.

Barney Morris, the oldest citizen of New York, celebrates his one hundred and seventh birthday to-day at his home, 364 Warren Street, Brooklyn. Morris was born in Temple Court, County Cavern, Ireland, June 9, 1792. When thirty years old he came to this country, and has since lived in Brooklyn.

When Brooklyn was a village he drove a stage through the suburbs as far as Jamaica, and sometimes to Hempstead. He, as well as his passengers, invariably carried blunderbusses to protect them from the highwaymen, who were abundant at that time.

Morris gives as the cause of his advanced age and good health a total abstinence from liquor and tobacco. During the last seven years he has been a laborer in the Park Department in Brooklyn, and works from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Took Her Life in the Street.

In Twenty-first Street, near Sixth Avenue, a woman with blonde hair, wearing a black silk dress, stopped suddenly at 9 o'clock last night, raised her hand to her mouth, and fell unconscious to the pavement. Policeman Raymond was close by, and, running up to the woman, found she had taken carbolic acid. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and, although the doctors worked over the woman for half an hour, she died without regaining consciousness.

The body was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station. There was nothing found on the woman by which she could be identified, the only thing in the dress pocket being a new pocketbook containing $1.80 in change.

Jersey City Police Parade.

The annual parade and inspection of the Jersey City Police Department took place yesterday. There were 250 men in line, and they were warmly applauded as they marched through the streets. They were reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Hoos, the Police Board, and other officials. In the evening the Police Commissioners gave their annual dinner at the Hotel Washington. Speeches were made by President H. H. Abernethy, Commissioners Adolph Walter and P. W. M. West, ex-Commissioner John P. Feeney, Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy, and others.

Noises Still Pursue Justice Gaynor.

Justice William J. Gaynor was compelled last Tuesday evening to transfer the June Term of the Queens County Court from Long Island City to Jamaica because of the noise made by Long Island Railway trains in the former place. When court was called to order at 10 o'clock yesterday Justice Gaynor could not hear what was said because of the noise of passing trains and the disturbance made by workmen on a new building. "Those terrible noises," he remarked, "have followed me out of Long Island City."

Street Railway Officers Elected.

The Directors of the North Jersey Street Railway Company held a brief meeting in Jersey City yesterday. The only business transacted was the election of officers. These were chosen: President—Edward F. C. Young; Vice President—David Young; Treasurer—E. N. Hill; Secretary—Wilbur F. Johnston; Auditor—E. D. Hibbs.

THE NEW NAVAL ACADEMY

The Approved Plan for the Complete Rehabilitation of the Institution at Annapolis.

TO DEMOLISH OLD BUILDINGS

Only the Fort and Present Library to be Preserved—The Armory, Boathouse, and Power House to be Erected First.

The complete rehabilitation of the Naval Academy at Annapolis being assured by the Congressional appropriation of $1,000,000 to start operations—the estimated expenditure is $6,000,000—work is to be begun on the dredging and the seawalls. The first structures to be undertaken are the armory, the boathouse, and the power house. The scheme of rehabilitation is comprehensive. It aims at having all the Academy buildings at such convenient points that the prompt and efficient autonomy of the school for naval aspirants may be assured.

Just now, with the naval arm of the Nation first in the public eye, and with its movements and fortunes the subject of intense public interest, the future of the American Navy will be a matter of solicitude for at least the next decade. With its increase and adaptation to the requirements of modern sea defense and aggressiveness comes the necessity for the best equipped and best arranged school for those who in time will in a greater or lesser degree be responsible for the doings of the United States fleets. The naval school opened at Fort Severn in the Fall of 1845 under the auspices of Secretary Bancroft grew into an agglomeration of buildings which are now out of date and inadequate, if they do not tend to militate in not a few ways against the success of the modern course of instruction. Plans to alter or reconstruct these buildings were presented and considered. They were abandoned as stumbling blocks in attaining the end aimed at—a practically new academy.

Credit for what has been accomplished and about to be done is due to Superintendent Capt. Philip H. Cooper, who has been untiring in his efforts to secure adequate Congressional action, and to the Boards of Visitors. On the recommendation of the board of 1895, the Secretary of the Navy appointed a commission, consisting of Admiral E. O. Matthews, Capt. P. H. Cooper, Lieut. Commander E. H. C. Leutze, Lieut. Commander A. Ross, and Surgeon W. R. Du Bose, to examine and report upon the condition of the grounds and buildings and sanitary conditions of the Academy. The commission's report was against tinkering with the old buildings and in favor of new ones. Ernest Flagg, architect of this city, prepared the approved plan of entire rehabilitation.

The Present Buildings.

The present Academy occupies three pieces of ground, more or less separated from each other, lying to the north of Annapolis, and on the Severn River. The original plot, and the one where the principal buildings stand, is an irregular triangle of about seventy acres, with a frontage on Chesapeake Bay and a frontage on the Severn River, its northerly boundary. In general, its walks and roads are laid out parallel with the streets of the town. It contains numerous buildings, almost all of which are old and dilapidated. They were built at different times, mostly in the early part of the century, and placed at haphazard, with little regard to the convenient working of the institution. The armory is located about 2,000 feet from the parade ground, and is so unsafe that it became necessary some years ago to shore up one side with great props, and the other side now shows a tendency to fall out.

A sample of the flimsy way in which many of the buildings were built and the insecure nature of their foundations was shown recently in the case of the Recitation Hall, which was condemned as unsafe, and demolished. The boathouse, a flimsy wooden structure of a most peculiar appearance, was condemned as unsafe, and had to be abandoned only five years after it was built.

The most beautiful part of the property is occupied by the grand old trees, a number of which are yet standing, which serve to shut off from the grounds a fine view of the bay. So, too, a line of antiquated structures, and the unsightly sheds about the power house shut off from the campus the view of the Severn River. The campus itself is a place of great beauty, and is finely wooded, with long alleys overhung by great trees.

The only interesting building on the grounds, except, perhaps, the old fort, built in 1808, now used as a gymnasium, is the library, formerly the residence of the Governors of Maryland, an old Colonial building, very much altered and disfigured by modern additions. It is proposed to restore this to its original condition and use it for the Superintendent's residence.

Details of the New Plan.

The new plan contemplates the gradual demolition of all the old buildings except the two last mentioned. When it is fully carried out the buildings will be disposed in three groups, located respectively to the east, west, and south of the campus, leaving the fourth side open to the river.

The first of these groups, as planned, consists of the cadets' quarters, the armory, and the boathouse. The cadets' quarters will stand on the site of the present Superintendent's house, commanding a fine view of the bay. This will be the largest and most important building and will afford accommodation for 500 cadets, all the rooms having views either of the Severn River, the bay, or the campus.

The armory is located, in the scheme, about 225 feet south of the cadets' quarters, to which building it is connected by a colonnade. Besides a main drill hall and gallery for models, it will contain six recitation rooms, a workshop, offices, &c. It will have entrances on all four sides, but the main entrance will be at the east from the parade ground. The boathouse is to correspond in size and general appearance to the armory, and occupies a corresponding position to the north of the cadets' quarters, to which it is also connected by a colonnade. It will accommodate twelve cutters, twelve sailing launches, twelve steam launches, four smaller torpedo boats, and two large ones. It will contain six recitation rooms for seamanship, a model room, a sail loft, workroom and blacksmith shop, paint shop, and storeroom.

The campus, with its shaded walks, will be made one of the most interesting and beautiful spots in the country. It has an area of about twenty acres, and is entered by a monumental gateway from the principal street of the town. To the east are the three structures already described, with the connecting colonnades, and the charming panorama beyond. To the south, forming the second group of buildings, is the long row of officers' houses, shaded by majestic elms and surrounded by well-kept lawns, while to the north lies the Severn River and in the foreground the basin in which is to be moored the fleet of cutters, practice boats, and torpedo craft.

The third group of buildings consists of the academic building, power house, steam engineering building, and the physics and chemistry building. The academic building, second in size and importance of those proposed, contains class rooms, the offices of the administration and the library. North of the academic building and standing on the quay at the westerly end of the basin, is a group of three buildings, the power house, the steam engineering building, and the building for the storage of coal. These buildings are so placed that vessels can conveniently discharge freight alongside. South of the academic building is the physics and chemistry building.

Somewhat to the south of the centre of the campus and on the highest part of the ground stands the chapel. It measures about 160 by 150 feet, and the top of the dome will be 150 feet above the ground. It has been proposed to make this chapel the memorial to the Maine. In front of the chapel a broad alley lined by double rows of great trees will lead up to the sick quarters and to the group of officers' quarters.

Brooklyn Tax Bureau Abolished.

Controller Coler yesterday abolished the old Bureau of Taxes and Assessments formerly attached to the office of the Controller of the City of Brooklyn. Mr. Coler said that the bureau was superfluous under the present charter. Since the beginning of the year the members of the bureau have been employed with clerical work and the arranging and storing of old records. The chief of the department, Robert Nimmo, with a salary of $2,000, has been removed, and his ten assistants, being veterans, will be assigned to other departments.

The finer the straw, the more it takes to make a hat—the more costly the hat.

The higher the cost, the greater the difference between our price and the "hatters'": $1.90, $2.50 and $3.

Shoes.

It's easy to forget that if your shoes are out of shape, or the wrong shape, you are not well dressed.

Patent leather shoes that are right now and will keep right; high, button or lace $5; low $4.50.

Golf Breeches.

It requires genius to pick out patterns that are smart yet not loud. We think our fancy bicycle-golf breeches are genteel; $5 to $9.

A few straggling odds and ends from twenty or more different sorts now marked $3; multiply by 2 to get their former price.

Duck and Flannel Trousers.

The increased sale of white duck trousers prove that the new gray flannels haven't altogether "cleaned out" the washables. Cotton $2; linen $5.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE CONFERENCE OF JEWS.

The Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America Organized at Yesterday's Session.

At yesterday's session of the conference of Orthodox Jews of the United States and Canada, at the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, Central Park West and Seventieth Street, a constitution and by-laws was adopted and the permanent organization of the body effected. The first section of the constitution was adopted without discussion, and provided that the name should be the Orthodox Jewish Congregational Union of America.

The second section, providing for the admission of congregations to membership in the union, provoked some opposition, as some of the delegates desired to exclude all congregations not orthodox. A discussion then followed as to what constituted orthodoxy and it was finally decided that a committee of five rabbis, chosen from the board of trustees yet to be elected, should pass upon the applications of the congregations. The yearly dues for congregations of fifty members or less were fixed at $5, and for congregations exceeding that number $10.

During the discussion of these matters it came out that great aspirations were entertained by some of the Hebrews present for the future of the organization. In support of a motion to make the dues heavy Dr. Benard Drachman said that the organization in the near future would have a chief rabbi, with assistants, and be a power in the educational world of the Jews.

A resolution offered by Rabbi Klein, that the declaration of principles, as expressed Wednesday, be never changed, was incorporated in the constitution, and it was decided that the latter could only be amended after two-thirds vote at two successive regular meetings of the union.

At the closing session in the evening at the Eldridge Street Synagogue, Rabbi H. P. Mendes of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue was elected President and Max Cohen and Dr. Drachman Secretaries of the conference for the ensuing year. Addresses were made by Rabbi Hertz of Syracuse, Dr. Drachman, Rabbi Zaissler, and Rabbi Meissner, all of this city.

HOLLAND SOCIETY TRUSTEES.

Guests of Mayor Van Wyck at Dinner After the Quarterly Meeting.

Mayor Van Wyck gave a dinner to the members of the Board of Trustees of the Holland Society, of which he is President, last night at Delmonico's, immediately after the regular quarterly meeting of the trustees